

207 Colonisation no 19

CANADA

ITS EXTENT, GENERAL RESOURCES, &c.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.


Information for Intending Settlers.

Published by the Government of Canada.

WITH A MAP.



Ottawa :
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
1886.



A VIEW FROM THE PLATFORM,
LOOKING DOWN THE ST. LAW-
RENCE, FROM THE CITADEL,
QUEBEC.

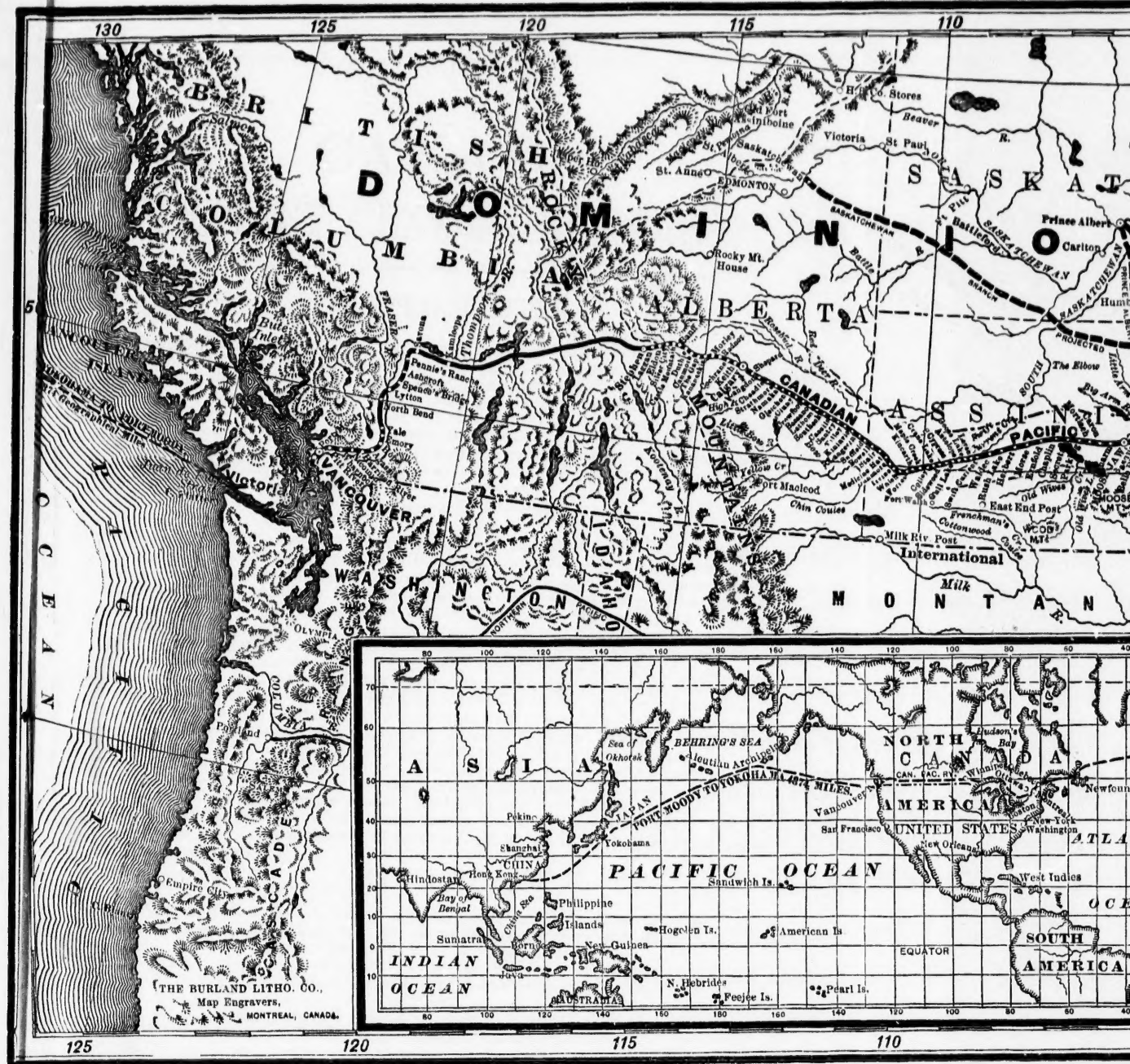
A Sketch by
H.R.H. the Princess Louise.

A VIEW AT QUEBEC.



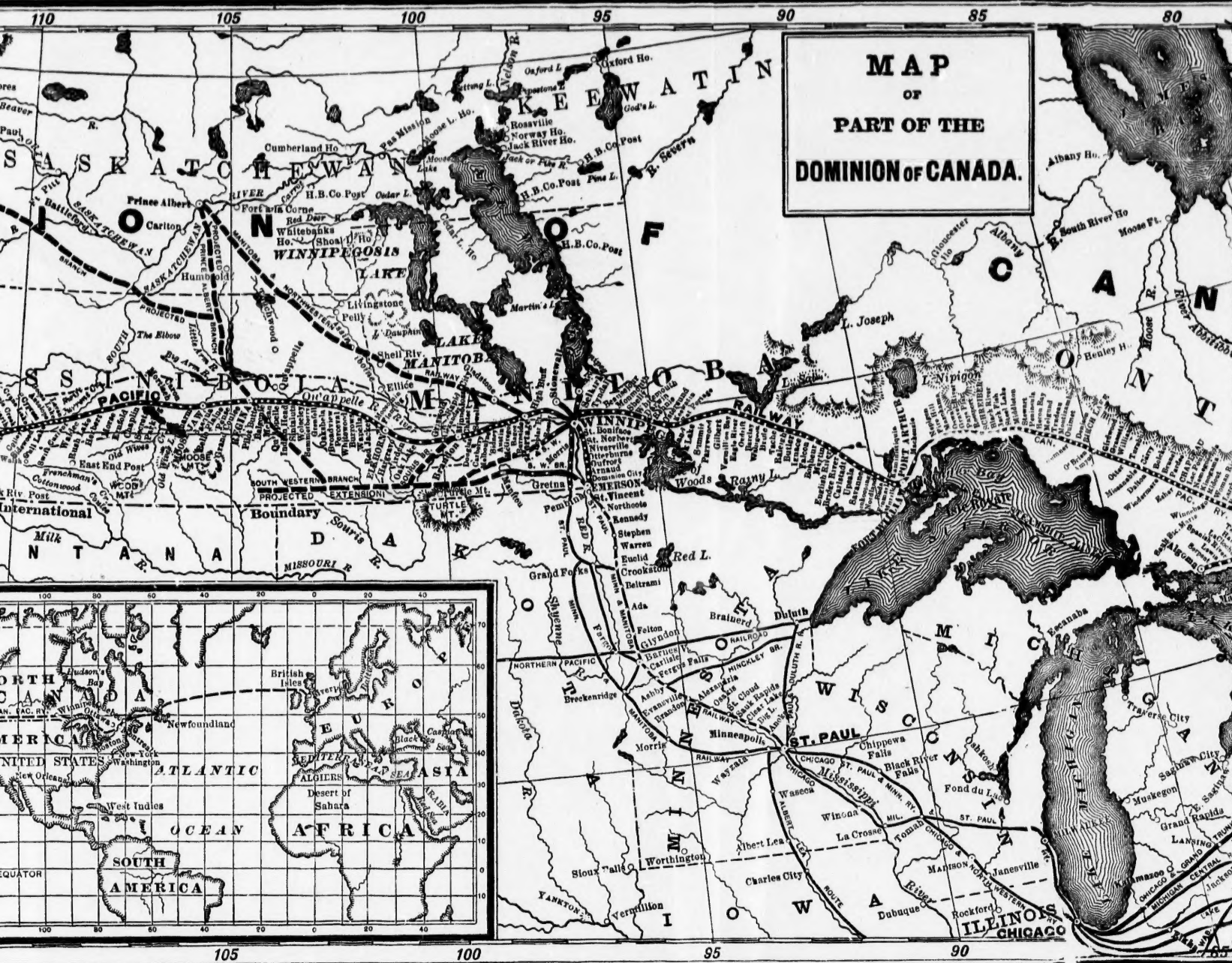
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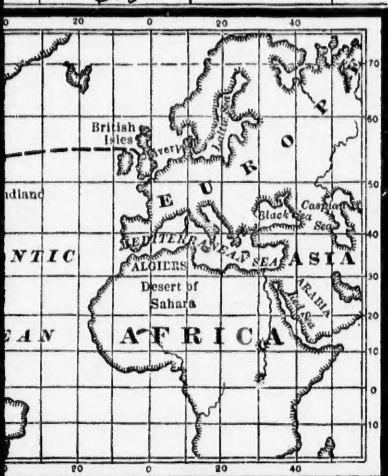


degree.

possesses these in a very large



This is a detailed historical map of the Great Lakes region and surrounding areas, titled "MAP OF PART OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA." The map shows the Great Lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) and the surrounding landmasses of North America and Europe. It includes numerous place names, rivers, and geographical features. A small inset map in the bottom left corner shows the location of the Great Lakes region within the context of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.



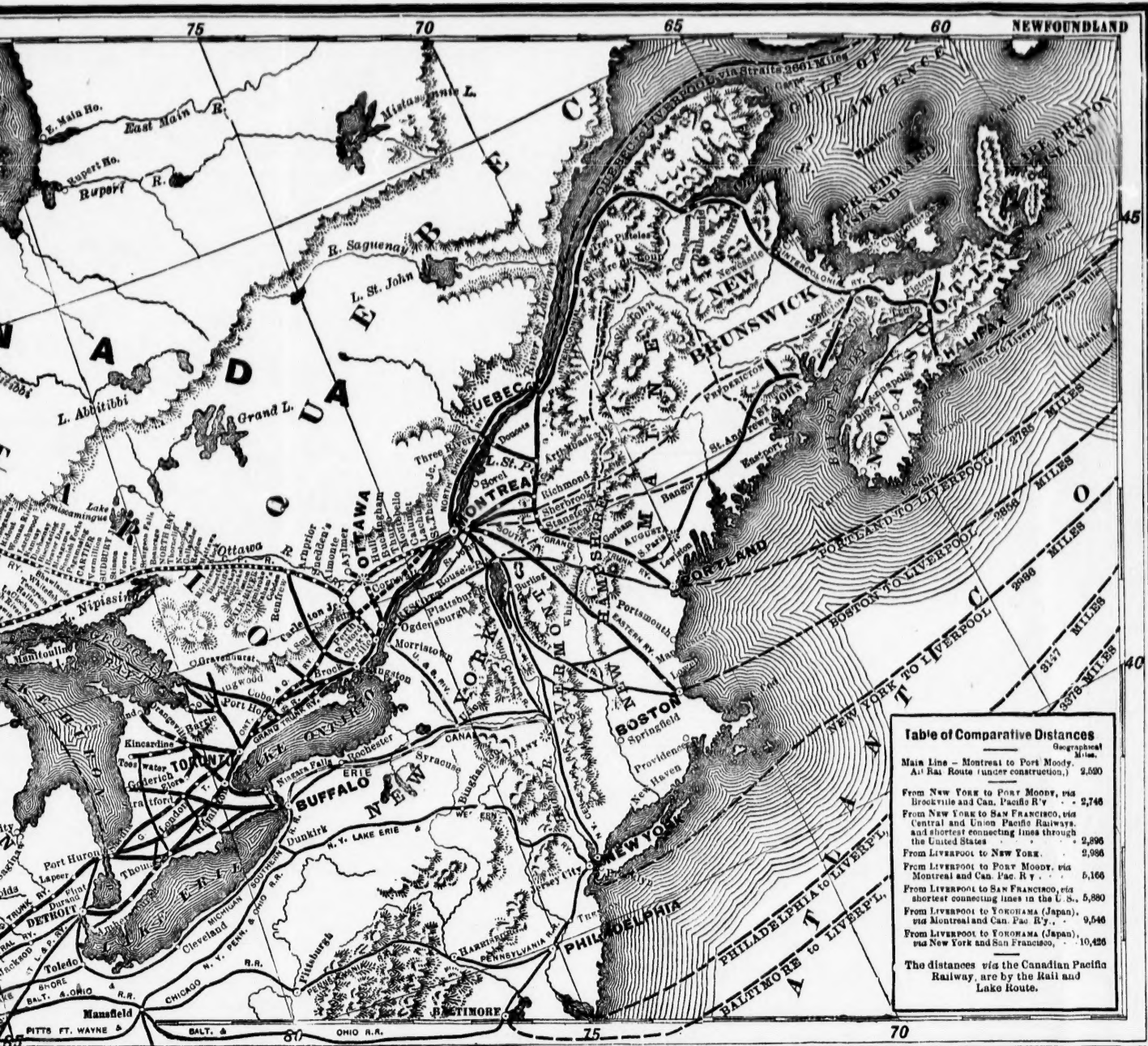


Table of Comparative Distances

Geographical Miles

Main Line - Montreal to Port Moody.
 All Rail Route (under construction.) 2,680

From New York to Port Moody, via
 Brockville and Can. Pacific R'y . . . 2,746

From New York to San Francisco, via
 Central and Union Pacific Railways,
 and shortest connecting lines through
 the United States . . . 2,896

From Liverpool to New York . . . 2,986

From Liverpool to Port Moody, via
 Montreal and Can. Pac. R'y . . . 5,166

From Liverpool to San Francisco, via
 shortest connecting lines in the U. S. . . 5,880

From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan),
 via Montreal and Can. Pac. R'y . . . 9,546

From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan),
 via New York and San Francisco . . . 10,426

The distances via the Canadian Pacific
 Railway, are by the Rail and
 Lake Route.

A View from
Looking
Rescue, from
Quebec.

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H.R.H. (b)

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CANADA :

ITS EXTENT, GENERAL RESOURCES, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

THE purpose of this pamphlet is to give, in a condensed form, information regarding the Dominion of Canada, its great provinces extending from the seaboard of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, with the special, great, and varied advantages which they offer to emigrant settlers; and to supply to intending emigrants some information to help them in their choice of a place of settlement, and the best means of safely, comfortably, and cheaply making the journey from their own homes to their final destination in America. The absence of this information has frequently been the source of anxiety and inconvenience to parties resolving to seek settlement and improved fortune in our great British Colony.

CANADA has been too little known to the inhabitants of Great Britain. This want of knowledge concerning a portion of the great British Empire, so extensive and so near—so closely allied to us by the ties of kindred and the common bonds of allegiance to our gracious Queen Victoria, is gradually but surely disappearing. Canada is year by year attracting more and more the attention of those who are considering the question of exchanging the crowded fields of labour of the old country for the comparatively unoccupied lands of the Colonies, where greater room for personal effort is afforded and where an ultimate competence or independence is assured to the industrious. To many the thought of emigration is unattractive, suggesting the idea of final separation from home, friends and country—the great distance from this country to Australia, New Zealand, and other remote fields of emigration having much to do with this idea; but, with the aid of steam and electricity, Canada has been brought so near to us, that a change to it from this country is like a change of residence from one parish to another, and is now-a-days made with practically no feeling of separation from home and friends. Emigrants to Canada are seen leaving with joyful faces, looking forward, many of them, to early and frequent returns to their old homes, to which they feel they will still be comparatively near. Unlike the United States, Canada has much in common with the old country in the manners and friendships of the settlers. It differs most from Britain in its immense extent of territory, the delightful character of its climate, and the fertility of its soil.

ITS EXTENT.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,500,000 square miles, which is equal to two thousand millions of acres of land, or about as large as the whole of Europe. It is well to master this great fact, because living as we do upon an insignificant portion of Europe, so far as area is concerned, it is difficult to grasp the immensity of this territory, and to realise the extent of land from which a settler may pick and choose fair portions that, with a little labour, become his own property. Canada comprises the following provinces and territories:—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the great North West districts. Its eastern portion has its margin on the shores of the Atlantic, and its lands stretch uninterruptedly till its westernmost province—British Columbia—reaches and is bounded by, the great Pacific Ocean.

ITS RESOURCES.

Great extent in a new country may be a drawback unless there are also natural advantages and the elements of continued improvement. Canada possesses these in a very large degree.

ITS CLIMATE.

Its climate from many causes is of great variety. There is greater misconception abroad respecting this fact than of any other pertaining to the country. Perfectly absurd ideas prevail respecting the rigours of Canadian winters. It is true the winters are decided, and snow in many parts covers the ground to the depth of two or three feet; but there are great advantages in this—the snow is perfectly dry and packs under foot, making the best of roads, and forming a warm cover for the earth. The dry atmosphere is bracing and pleasant. The sun shines brightly by day and the moon and stars by night, during by far the greater part of the winter time. Besides being pleasant, there is no healthier climate under the sun. There are no endemic diseases in Canada. The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant in Canada during damp days (such as mark the winters in England) than when the winter regularly sets in.

The summers, like the winters, are of decided character, being in the main warm and bright; fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England, such as the grape and the tomato, will here ripen to perfection. With the single exception of length of time in which out-door work can be done, the summers are much more favourable for the horticulturist and the agriculturist than those of England.

The emigrant in proceeding to Canada does not go north, as some suppose, but south of Great Britain—the southern portions of Canada being in the latitude of Rome, in Italy, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, being in about that of the North of France. Speaking of climate the Marquis of Lorne, in his speech at Birmingham, 4th December, 1883, stated:—

“The great bugbear—for it is nothing more—present to the minds of many, in contemplating a move to Canada, is the alleged great and trying cold of that country. This is a fear which is not justified by the character of the climate. The climate is exceedingly healthy. Fevers, which are only too common in parts of the United States, are unknown. Men attain to great ages; and where, as in the case of some English and many French, many generations have lived on Canadian soil, we see the race more vigorous, if possible, than in the days of the first settlers. Cold it certainly is during five or six months of the year, but the cold is dry, and, except upon the sea coasts, is less felt than is cold here. The saying of the old Scotch woman is literally true. She wrote home to her people to say ‘it was fine to see the bairns play in the snow without getting their feet wet.’ Throughout the winter the snow is dry and powdery. The Canadian season is very certain. It is sure to be steadily cold in winter, and steadily warm in summer, and throughout the twelve months a bright sun gives cheerfulness to the scene.”

ITS SOIL.

The question of soil must always be an important one to the emigrant—more especially when he is invited to settle in a colony whose principal advantages are in its suitability for agriculture. The soil of Canada is the source of her greatest wealth and strength. Her forest lands, her smiling farms, her rich and vast rolling prairies are the attractions she offers the agriculturist. This is true not merely of portions of her vast unsettled lands, out of all her provinces. Manitoba and the North-West Territories having more recently than the older provinces been opened up to the emigrant, and having much interest centred upon them, it may be well to speak more particularly of the soil of these districts.

It has been written “that the great fertility of the land in the North-West is due generally to three causes—first, the droppings of birds and animals on the plains; second, the ashes left by the annual prairie fires; and third, the constant accumulation of decayed vegetable matter; and when it is considered that great herds of buffalo and other game have roamed for generations over the prairies; that wild fowl still are found in vast numbers everywhere, and that prairie fires have raged every year for many generations in the North-West, there is doubtless sound reason for this theory.

“Whatever may have been the cause of the extreme richness of the land, there is one feature which is of great importance, the depth of good soil in the prairie country. It has been frequently stated that the depth of black loam in the North-West will range from one to four feet, and in some instances even deeper; but the statement has been received with doubt. The testimony of farmers living in over one hundred and fifty different localities in Manitoba, demonstrated that the average depth of the loam in that province was over three feet.”

Professor Stephenson Macadam, lecturer on chemistry, Edinburgh, after giving an analysis of the soil of Manitoba, adds that “it is very rich in organic matter, and has the full amount of the saline, fertilizing matters found in all soils of a good bearing quality.”

ITS PRODUCTIONS.

From the extent and richness of the soil it will readily be understood that Canadian productions are both varied, rich, and abundant, and that agricultural settlers may count

upon a sure and full return for their labours. Regarding this a recent authority has said:—

"Canada seems especially fitted to supply the United Kingdom with much of the farm produce that is necessary for her to import. The older provinces export horses, beef, mutton, butter, cheese, and fruits as their leading staples from the field and the garden; Manitoba and the North-West export wheat and other grains. Large ranches have been successfully established on the great grass lands at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and when these come into full play, their products will be enormous. Cattle can be driven to the nearest railway stations which are not more distant from Atlantic sea-ports than are those railways in the United States, which now successfully bring cattle *via* Chicago to Atlantic ports for export to Great Britain.

"The field crops that are produced are wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurtzel, peas, buckwheat, flax, &c.

"Great progress has been made with dairy farming in Canada, and the tendency is towards improvement and economy of labour. The factory system has been latterly introduced in the older provinces. There are factories for the manufacture of cheese, and creameries for the manufacture of superior butter. These works relieve the farmhouse, especially the female portion of the inmates, of much labour, and the products arising from the application of scientific processes and highly-skilled labour, produce results more excellent than was possible under the old systems. 'American' cheese is well known in England but few are aware that the best 'American' cheese is made in Canada. Canadian cheese is in fact, the very best made on the American continent. The cattle are of the best breeds, the pasture is excellent, and the work cleanly and carefully done.

"Market gardening, bee-keeping, and poultry raising are receiving attention, and yielding good profits. Fowls, turkeys, and geese have already been largely and very profitably exported.

"The growing fruit for home consumption and for export is a very important industry in Canada, and one which excites the wonder of many new-comers. There are vineyards in Ontario fifty to sixty acres in extent; peach orchards of similar extent; and apple orchards almost innumerable. Strawberries are raised as a field crop; plums, pears, *roseberries*, currants, and raspberries are everywhere produced in the greatest abundance. The tomato ripens in the open air, and such is the profusion of this fruit that it is very often cheaper in the market than potatoes, selling at 50 cents (2s stg.), and sometimes less, per bushel. Melons ripen in the open air, as a field or market garden crop, and this delicious fruit is sold very cheap.

"Canadian apples are especially prized, and find their way in immense quantities to the markets of the United Kingdom. At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, the Americans admitted that they were fairly beaten by this Canadian product. A New York illustrated paper stated that the finest show of fruits at that great Exhibition was "made by the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario, Canada, a Society which has done much to promote and encourage the cultivation of fruits in North America."

The forest products of Canada constitute one of her most important sources of wealth. They find their way to all parts of the world—to the United States, to the United Kingdom, and to the Australian colonies. The value of the timber exported from Canada in 1881, was over £5,000,000 stg. The Canadian saw-mills are among the most extensive and best appointed in the world. It excites the wonder of a stranger to see a log taken out of the water by an automatic process, placed in position under the saws, and reduced to inch boards in a few seconds. This industry, in all its stages, employs large numbers of men, and gives freight to railways and shipping.

Among the varieties of wood exported are maple, elm, hickory, ironwood, pine, spruce, cedar, hemlock, walnut, oak, butter-nut, basswood, poplar, chestnut, rowan, willow, birch, and many more. Immense quantities are required for domestic and manufacturing uses in Canada itself.

ITS MINERALS.

In the earlier development of Canadian resources, mineral wealth was not sufficiently considered, but recent investigations have proved that Canada is one of the richest portions of the world in minerals and metals, to the working of which, capitalists, both native and foreign, are now directing their energies. Important deposits of economic minerals of vast extent and of most varied and useful character have been discovered, which are causing rapid development of new sources of industry. To enumerate the different minerals would be to name almost all useful for manufacturing, chemical, or constructive purposes. Gold, silver, and copper are found in many parts and in large quantities, and it is not doubted that the immense fields yet to be opened up will yield vast stores of these precious ores. Nor is coal wanting. In Nova Scotia large deposits are profitably worked. British Columbia is rich in coal, which commands a preference in the markets of San Francisco, notwithstanding the United States coal duty.

In the North-West territory coal is known to exist over a vast region to the east of the Rocky Mountains. This region stretches from 150 to 200 miles east of the mountains, and north from the frontier about a thousand miles. Where the seams have been examined they are found of great thickness and of excellent quality. Beds of true bituminous coal have been found. There are also large quantities of lignite, which will prove a very useful fuel. It occurs in considerable quantity along the Valley of the Souris River, near the frontier, not very far west of Winnipeg. The coal under the Rocky Mountains may be floated down both branches of the Saskatchewan to Winnipeg; and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has opened another outlet from these coal beds to those places on the prairies where it is required for the use of the inhabitants.

These valuable coal beds have been found cropping out on the banks of the Saskatchewan, near to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is of great importance, both for the railway and the country.

ITS MEANS OF INTERCOMMUNICATION.

Besides its vast river and lake highways, Canada has an extensive railway system. There are about 10,150 miles in operation, affording means of communication from Nova Scotia to the western portions of Ontario; and from the western shores of Lake Superior through Manitoba the North-West Territories, Assiniboia and Alberta, and the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia, to the Pacific Ocean. This railway and its connections open up a vast and fertile territory, in extent almost equal to the whole of Europe, and possessing great agricultural, mineral, industrial, and commercial resources to be developed. In the older Provinces, the great Grand Trunk Railway system, a most admirably equipped and conducted trunk road, has connections with almost every place of importance in Canada. This railway was the true commencement of any serious Railway operations in the older Provinces of Canada, in the same way as the Canadian Pacific is the opening up of the great areas of the Canadian North-West. There is now unbroken Railway connection from Ocean to Ocean, at all seasons of the year; Halifax being the present chief winter port, and Quebec the St. Lawrence, or summer port. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the tide waters of the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific is one of the greatest operations of Railway enterprise in the world, and it has been built with unexampled rapidity. This Railway gives to the United Kingdom an alternative route to India and all eastern points, thereby making the Mother Country independent of the Suez Canal. The sailing line from Vancouver, the western terminus of the Railway, is the shortest across the Pacific Ocean and in the direct line of the trade winds. It is believed that it will at once occupy a commanding position as respects the tea trade, and large quantities have already begun to come over it. Rapid as has been the development of Canada within the last few years, there is reason to believe that she is now entering upon a new era of development, commensurate with her titanic resources, the result of which must be in a few years to place her among the greatest powers of the world.

The inland navigation of the Dominion has cost a large sum of money, but it is a work of which the country may well be proud. Vessels of 600 tons can proceed from the western end of Lake Superior, and from the United States ports of that vast inland sea, to Montreal by way of Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence—a distance of nearly 1,300 miles. The locks on the Welland Canal connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario—rendered necessary by the Niagara Falls—have recently been enlarged, and are now 270 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. Vessels of a still larger size will therefore be used to carry produce direct from Western Canada and the United States to the St. Lawrence route, which will tend to cheapen the cost of transport. The Canadian route from the lakes to the ports of transshipment compared with that to New York and other American ports possesses great advantages. The distance from Chicago is 150 miles less to Montreal than it is to New York, *via* Buffalo and Erie Canal, and there are 16 more locks and 89½ feet more lockage by the American than by the Canadian route. In addition, Montreal is 300 miles nearer to England than New York. To show the improvement that has taken place in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, it may be stated that in 1840 the channel between Quebec and Montreal was only 11 feet deep; it has gradually been increased to 26 feet. "Allan" Line steamers of over 5,000 tons are now moored alongside the wharves at Montreal.

ITS LANDS AND THEIR PURCHASE.

ITS SYSTEM OF FREE GRANTS—SETTLEMENT.

In the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last named province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several Provincial Governments. In several provinces, free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which Government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely

nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties. Partially cleared farms, with the necessary buildings erected thereon, may also be purchased in almost any part of the Dominion, at very moderate prices, and on very easy terms of payment. This arises from a disposition very common all over America, on the part of farmers, to sell out old settlements, and take up the extensive new ones. The facilities thus afforded are particularly advantageous to persons going to Canada with some capital, as they are naturally not so well adapted for the settlement of wild lands as persons brought up in that country.

The lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories are held by the Dominion Government, which gives a free grant of 160 acres to every settler on the condition of three years' residence, including the building of a small house and the cultivation of a certain portion of his land and the payment of an office or entry fee of \$10.00 (£2 stg.). The free homesteader may also pre-empt the adjoining quarter-section of 160 acres, which in a good locality he can buy at \$2.50 (or 10s. stg.) per acre; or \$2 (8s. stg.) per acre. This pre-emption will be open until 1890.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has received a grant from the Government of 25,000,000 acres in alternate sections (this Company's lands are the odd-numbered sections), which they offer for sale at \$2.50 (or 10 shillings stg.) an acre, giving a rebate of \$1.25 (or 5s. stg.) for every acre provided one half of the whole is cultivated within four years. The great object of this Company being to secure settlement, to bring traffic for their railway, they offer the land at these nominal prices.

The Hudson's Bay Company has nearly 7,000,000 acres of land in the fertile belt, which it sells at prices varying from \$5.00 to \$10.00 (or £1 to £2 stg. per acre).

Most of the provinces of the Dominion have published pamphlets specially referring to their own lands and to their system of land grants. Information regarding these is given in the larger pamphlets published by the Government of Canada, which can be had free by application personally or by letter at any "Allan" Line office, or to the numerous local agents of the "Allan" Line in Great Britain.

Lands are bought and sold as readily in Canada as any kind of merchandise, and the system of conveying them is not much more intricate or expensive than that of making out bills of parcels. This extreme simplicity and conciseness in conveyancing very frequently excites the astonishment of those who have been accustomed to the skins of parchment, and long and dreary nomenclature common in such instruments in the mother country.

In Manitoba, for instance, a parcel of ground may be described by a few figures, namely, the number of a section or part of a section, the number of the township, and the number of the range. These three figures afford an instant and absolute description of any land in the surveyed portions of the North-West. The words "sell and assign," for so much money, cover the transfer. This is signed before a notary or a commissioner, the deed is registered, and the transaction is complete. In the other provinces the forms are very little different and very little longer, although the definitions of property cannot be simply expressed by the numbers of the section, township, and range.

This simple system does not give rise to any ambiguity or doubtfulness of title.

FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

Intending emigrants will naturally desire information as to the governments, laws, social arrangements, &c., of the new country to which they are about to proceed. These we shall give shortly as regards Canada.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Canada is Federal, that is, there is a Central General Government for the whole Dominion; and the several provinces have separate legislatures, and manage their own local affairs.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Federal Government has for its head a Governor General appointed by the Queen, his salary being paid by the people of Canada; a Senate, consisting of members who are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry; a House of Commons, elected by the people of the whole Dominion, with a suffrage almost universal; and a Ministry, consisting of Heads of Departments, having seats in the House of Commons and in the Senate, who are responsible to the House of Commons, not only for all moneys expended, but for their tenure of office.

It is believed that this system is more free than that of the Republic of the United States, in that it gives the people more direct control over their rulers, to make and unmake them at pleasure, while at the same time it affords conditions of well ordered stability.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.—The Lieutenant Governors of the provinces are appointed by the Federal or General Government, but the legislatures are elected by the people of the provinces, and are very independent within their respective spheres.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—There is a very perfect system of municipal government. Both counties and townships have local governments or councils, which regulate local taxation

for roads, taxes for schools, and other purposes, so that every man directly votes for taxes which he pays.

This system of responsibility, from the municipalities up to the General Government causes everywhere a feeling of contentment and satisfaction, the people believing that no system of government which can be devised on earth can give them greater freedom.

EDUCATION.

Means of education from the highest to the lowest, everywhere abound in the Dominion. The poor and middle classes can send their children to free schools, where excellent education is given; and the road to the colleges and higher education is open and easy for all. In no country in the world is good education more generally diffused than in Canada. In many thousands of cases the children of immigrants who came to Canada with little or no means, have received thorough education, have the highest prizes which the country offers before them, and thus attain a state of well-being which would have been impossible for them at home.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

SOCIAL POSITION.

Society is less marked by the distinctions of caste than in the mother country; but there is a careful preservation of those traditions which give the general features to English society.

The reasons of this important social fact are plain. Apart from there being no social class of feudal nobility in Canada, almost every farmer and agriculturist in the Dominion is the owner of his acres. Lord of the soil he owns no master,—is free to do as he wills.

This sense and state of independence among those who follow the leading industry of the Dominion, naturally permeates the whole social system, and produces a condition of social freedom which is impossible in countries where feudal castes prevail.

Agricultural labourers have come to Canada in a state of poverty not far removed from pauperism, and by their industry and earnings been very soon enabled to obtain farms of their own, and to give their children thorough education; first in the primary schools, second in the Grammar schools, and lastly in the College and Universities.

It is the same with mechanics and artisans as respects success in their several callings, and the education of their children.

It happens in these circumstances that the children of the poorest attain to conditions of well-being and social refinement, and rise to the highest positions, in society, in the professions, in the legislatures, and as Ministers of the Crown.

People who have experience of this freedom of society in Canada, will not willingly exchange it for any other.

RELIGION.

The utmost religious liberty prevails in Canada.

Immigrants, of every religious persuasion, will find their own churches, and abundant facilities for the practice of their faith, among neighbors who sympathize with their views.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Criminal and Civil Laws of Canada, as well as their administration, insure impartial justice for all, and give everywhere a sense of satisfaction. The Criminal Law is copied from the English system. The judges are appointed by the Crown for life; and are chosen whatever Ministry be in power, from those who, by ability, learning, and practice at the Bar, have worked their way to the front rank of their profession.

THE COURTS.—The highest is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. It has appellate jurisdiction throughout the Dominion in criminal as well as civil cases. The other courts of Justice correspond very much with those of England, but are Provincial—the Supreme Court alluded to being the only Dominion Court. There are County Court Judges, Stipendiary Magistrates, Aldermen of cities with magisterial powers *ex officio*, and throughout the country Justices of the peace—all these exercise functions very similar to those of the corresponding holders of such offices in Britain. The system of jury trial everywhere prevails. The expenses of litigation are as a rule less than in England.



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA—EAST BLOCK.
POLICE AND MILITIA.

The Police force forms part of the Municipal system, and is paid from Local or Municipal taxes. The Militia is composed of volunteers, and these citizen soldiers show, in camp as on parade, how thoroughly they learn their duties. The people of Canada are attached to their country and its institutions, and their loyalty is unquestioned and unbounded.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The emigrant to Canada does not forfeit his rights as a British subject, but continues under the British flag, and does not require to swear away his allegiance to his native country and his Queen, in order to enjoy the rights of citizenship, or the power of acquiring and holding property in Canada. Every person from the British Islands, who desires to become an American citizen, must take two oaths—one of intention, and one of facts, the latter after five years' residence. These oaths are not simply of allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States; but also of special renunciation of the status of a British subject. By two solemn oaths the emigrant is thus made to renounce his British birth-right, and in the event of war becomes an enemy of Great Britain. In some States, the great state of New York for instance, a British subject cannot hold real estate without taking such oaths, and cannot in any of the States exercise the rights of American citizenship. As this question o

naturalization, so important to emigrants, is often overlooked, we subjoin the form of oath taken by a British subject who seeks United States citizenship, also the form of its records. Other declaratory and obligatory statements must be made at least two years before the date at which naturalization is desired:—

DISTRICT COURT,

Judicial Court,

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

County of

I, A. R., do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and adjure forever all allegiance and fidelity to every Foreign Power, Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever; and particularly to the *Queen of England*, whose subject I was. And further, that I have never borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the degrees of nobility of the country whereof I have been a subject, and that I have resided within the United States for five years last past, and in his State for one year last past.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court this
day of

Clerk.



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.—WEST BLOCK.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The area of Ontario is 181,800 square miles. In 1881 its population was 1,923,228. It is the richest, most populous, and most developed of the Dominion provinces, and its advance has been very rapid.

Toronto, the seat of Government for the Province, is a magnificent and flourishing city. Ontario also contains Ottawa (the seat of the Dominion Government), Hamilton, London, Kingston,—populous and rising cities—besides a large number of important and wealthy towns. Its western portion is the most southerly part of Canada, and has a splendid climate and soil, resulting in unrivalled agricultural and horticultural productions. All cultivated parts of this province yield cereals and fruits, and raise cattle unsurpassed in any country. Bordered by three great lakes, and the river St. Lawrence, with splendid canals, and intersected by railways, means of communication for its inland requirements and for export are excellent, and are being yearly improved.

Its minerals are plentiful and valuable, and the land, although largely reclaimed, still carries abundance of timber, which must long remain useful and valuable. More than any other portion of Canada is Ontario varied in its demand for labour. It has a large and increasing number of manufacturing industries, and is therefore in the meantime the most suitable Province for tradesmen and artisans. Domestic servants are in very great demand. Farmers and agricultural labourers have always an opening—the former may choose either improved, or new lands, and to the labourer is offered ready, certain, and remunerative work. In the Canadian Government pamphlets we read that uncleared land in Ontario varies in price from 2s. to 40s. an acre, according to situation and soil. Cleared

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PRODUCTS OF FIELD AND ORCHARD

and improved farms can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The price can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. Leasing of farms is the exception, as most men desire to own the land. Emigrants of means should not be in haste to purchase, but should get some experience before taking so important a step. Agricultural labourers should accept employment as it may be offered on arrival, and they will soon learn how to improve permanently their condition. Persons accustomed to the use of mechanical tools, who intend turning their hands to farming, will often find such an acquisition of great convenience and value.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

On the 1st Jan., 1881, there were 122 townships open for location under the Free Grant and Homestead Act of 1868, each containing between 50,000 and 60,000 acres; making altogether about 6,710,000 acres of free grant lands. Other townships will be opened up as railways and colonization roads are constructed. The Canadian Pacific railway passes through townships in Ontario that will be open to settlers as free grants.

Two hundred acres of land can be obtained, on condition of settlement, by every head of a family having children under eighteen years of age; and any male over eighteen years of age can obtain a free grant on condition of settlement. These lands are protected from seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the patent, and for twenty years after its issue by a "Homestead Exemption Act."

Persons of moderate but independent means, who live on the interest of their money in England, could double their income by settling in Ontario, where seven per cent. and sometimes more, can easily be obtained for investments on first-class security, and living and education being cheaper than in the Old Country, the advantages Ontario offers to this class of persons, especially those with families, are very great.

Ontario also offers special inducements to tenant farmers ambitious of changing their condition as leaseholders to that of freeholders, as improved farms can be bought in Ontario for the amount of capital necessary to work a leased farm in Great Britain.

Pamphlets giving full and detailed information regarding Ontario, published by its Provincial Government, may be had free by application at "Allan" Line Offices and Agencies throughout the kingdom.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The area of the Province of Quebec is 188,688 square miles, or 210,000 square miles including the lakes and waters within its bounds. Its population in 1881 was 1,359,017. A large portion of the province is exceedingly fertile and capable of high cultivation—cereals, grasses, root crops, and fruit crops grow in abundance and to perfection.

Montreal, the commercial capital of Canada, and one of the most important ports in the world, as regards its imports and exports—marvellously rising in wealth, extent, and population—is situated in the province of Quebec; and the city of Quebec, capital of the province with a population third in rank in Canada, and the greatest timber exporting port to be found in either hemisphere, is next in importance to Montreal. Quebec city is the seat of legislation for the province.

We have already spoken of the soil and Products of Quebec, but it is right to draw attention to the cattle-breeding of this and other older provinces—in which this business is most extensively and successfully carried on. After improving their original stock by importation from England, cattle-raisers have sent back to Britain descendants of the cattle they imported and have sold them at high prices. In one or two instances of fancy stock over £4,500 have been got for a single animal. The improvement upon the original strain is attributed to the specially nutritious and excellent quality of the Canadian grasses, roots, and feeding.

The lumber trade and agriculture, with many varied manufactures, are what principally occupy the people of the Lower Province, as Quebec is often called. The Fisheries are of immense importance.

About 6,000,000 acres of land are offered by the Government of this province, in part for sale, and in part for free grants, subdivided into farm lots.

Lands purchased from the Government are to be paid for in the following manner—one-fifth of purchase money on the day of sale; remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at six per cent. The price at which lands are sold is so low, that is from 20 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (15d. to 2s. 5d. sterling), that these conditions are not burdensome. It is equivalent to giving them away, as the price barely covers the cost of making the survey and roads. (See Government Pamphlet for 1883.)

The Eastern Townships of Quebec comprise large tracts of reclaimed and cultivated lands. These are very favorably situated for feeding, fattening, and sending stock to the markets of the United Kingdom. Butter and cheese are also largely made.

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For further information regarding the Province of Quebec, &c., the Dominion Government Guide Book for 1883 and the pamphlet on the Eastern Townships, published by authority, may be had on application to the "Allan" Line offices and agents.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick has an extent of 27,174 square miles. Its population in 1881 was 21,233. This province is, with Nova Scotia, nearer to Europe than any of the other populated portions of America. It is a farming and lumber country; has great coast and river fisheries; and is one of the healthiest countries in the world. It has fine harbours, open all the year, and its rivers water every part of the Province, floating down to the sea-board the products of a fertile country. It is well opened up by railways and waggon-roads.

It is said that New Brunswick has the greatest number of miles of railway, in proportion to population, of any country in the world.

Coal is abundant, and iron, copper, and other valuable minerals are found in considerable quantities. Its industries, of which ship-building is an important one, are numerous and varied, as at home.

For further particulars see the Dominion Government Guides and hand-bills.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

This Province extends over 20,907 square miles, and its population in 1881 was 440,572 persons. Except the small Province of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia is more completely populated than any other portion of Canada.

Its climate, variety of soil, and productions, mineral wealth, and splendid harbours (contributing so much to the success of its fisheries), make it a most desirable place for settlement.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This is the smallest of the Canadian provinces. Area, 2134 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 108,891 persons. It has a large proportion of land cultivated, and a greater number of inhabitants for its size than any other province in Canada. The island is very rich, in agricultural resources, its soil being most fertile, and suitable for cereals and grasses, and horses and cattle are successfully reared and exported to the United States, and to the other provinces of Canada.

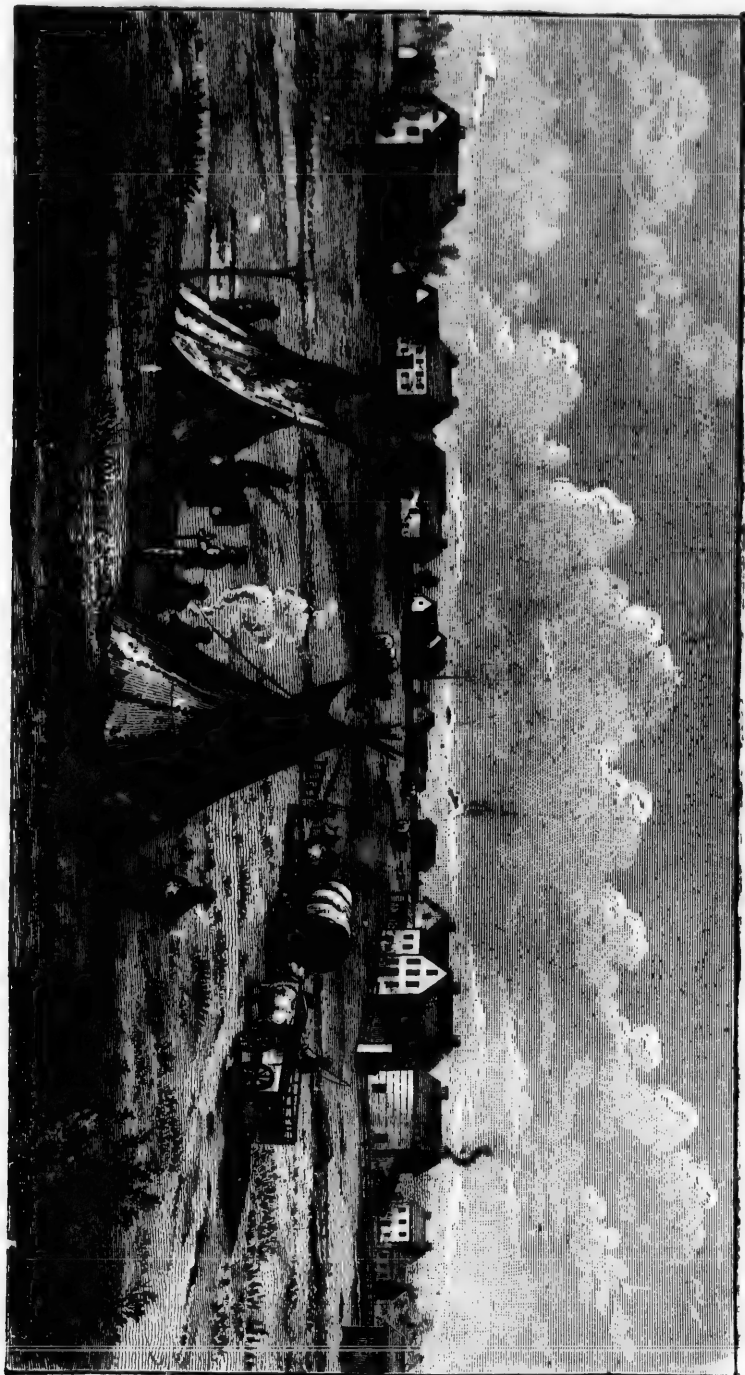
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia has the large area of 341,305 square miles, but its distance from Britain (now overcome by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway) causes it to be sparsely populated, its inhabitants numbering only 49,459 persons. British Columbia is a colony of "the future," but yet of "an immediate future."

Its mineral wealth in its immense coal and iron deposits, its vast forest richness, almost yet untouched, its great extent of arable and grazing lands, and its magnificent fisheries (river and sea) ensure its becoming at an early date a most important and valuable portion of the British Empire. Sir Charles Dilke, in his book "Greater Britain," foretells the progress and future important position that British Columbia will take, and more recently the ex-Governor General of Canada, His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, has, on the occasion of his visit to the Province, accompanied by H. R. H. the Princess Louise, also predicted its early and sure advance.

To reach British Columbia, it was necessary formerly to travel from Quebec to San Francisco, and take steamer thence to Victoria. But now the Canadian Pacific Railway affords communication with British Columbia entirely through Canadian territory, which will give a great impetus to the Province, and indeed to the whole Dominion. It is also contemplated to run lines of steamers from British Columbia to China, Japan, and Australia.

The Provincial Government of British Columbia gives free grants of land of 160 acres to heads of families, widows, or single men over 18 years of age, upon very easy conditions. In certain portions free grants of 320 acres are given. Surveyed Government lands are sold at merely nominal prices. It should be borne in mind that British Columbia in the past has been a land of promise, practically neglected because little known. When it is within fifteen days reach of Britain—as it now is—its future will come with a rush, and those who earliest realize this, and act upon it, will benefit in the largest degree.



WINNIPEG IN 1871. ?



WINNIPEG IN 1883.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

It will be more suitable to write of these districts under one heading, their features, interests, and future having so much in common, and because they are usually looked upon as one and the same. The Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories have the following area :—

Manitoba.....	123,200 square miles.
North-West Territories.....	2,665,252 “ “
Total.....	2,788,452 “ “

The population of this vast region was in 1881 only 122,400. In Manitoba there was but one person to two square miles, and in the territories only one to fifty square miles. The population has largely increased within the last two years, because of the great stream of emigration which has flowed to these vast tracts of virgin lands; but this has had no appreciable effect, and this great wheat-bearing expanse, which has been happily termed “the future granary of the world,” is practically unappropriated, although without doubt it will yet be the home of millions of people living in comfort and contentment. How come it that Manitoba, so fertile, so extensive, and so admirable a region for settlement, should have remained so long unpeopled and unknown to emigrants? Simply because until recent years it did not form a portion of the Dominion, but was owned and used as a great hunting-ground by the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, under charter granted by Charles II, when geographical knowledge was not widely diffused even in Britain, and when our isles were not the crowded beehive they are now, requiring successive swarms to take flight to other lands to allow moving room to the remaining workers.

Since the transfer of this territory to the Dominion, Manitoba and the North-West have progressed by leaps and bounds, and, with the rapidly-increasing knowledge of the district, the great development of its resources by the considerable population now settling upon its nearest portions, and with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches opening up the more distant parts, the country will speedily receive a vast increase to its population.

The following are a few of the main facts and figures referring to Manitoba :— Manitoba is situated in the very centre of the continent, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the east and west, and the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico on the North and South.

The southern frontier of Manitoba is nearly as far south as Paris, and has the same summer suns as that favoured portion of Europe.

Lord Dufferin, in a speech at Winnipeg, in 1877, when the province was beginning to be settled, said :—“Manitoba may be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister Provinces which spans the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Canada, the owner of half a Continent, in the magnitude of her possessions, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her material might, is peer of any power on the earth.”

The settler in Manitoba will find schools, colleges, churches, and a kindred society. The climate is warm in summer and cold in winter. The summer mean is 67° to 76° which is about the same as that of the State of New York—in winter the thermometer sinks below zero. The atmosphere is bright and dry, and the sensation of cold is not so unpleasant as that of a temperature at the freezing point in a humid atmosphere. Warm clothing especially in driving, and warm houses are, however, required; that is houses built to resist the cold.

The climate of the territory contiguous to Manitoba is of the same character, the isothermal line running from Winnipeg nearly due N. W.

Manitoba and the North-West Territory of Canada are among the absolutely healthiest countries on the globe and most pleasant to live in. There is no malaria, and there are no diseases arising out of, or particular to, either the climate or Province.

Very little snow falls on the prairies, the average depth being about eighteen inches; buffaloes and native horses graze out of doors all winter.

The snow goes away and ploughing begins from the 1st to the end of April, a fortnight earlier than in the Ottawa region. The Red River opens at about the same time, a fortnight earlier than the opening of the Ottawa. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August, and September. Autumn lasts until November, when the regular frost sets in. The harvest takes place in August.

The soil is a rich, deep, argillaceous mould or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay subsoil, and does not require the addition of manure for years. It is among the richest, if not the richest, soil in the world. Analyses by chemists in Scotland and Germany have established this.

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All the cereals grow and ripen in great abundance, but wheat is especially adapted both to the soil and climate. The yields of the various grains are quite extraordinary. From reports made after careful enquiries and returns, the average yield of wheat in Manitoba per acre is 27 bushels ; but from 30 to 40 bushels per acre is not uncommon, the larger or smaller return being due to the description of farming.

In oats, 52 bushels per acre is the average, but sometimes as high a figure as 80 bushels is reached ; and in barley the average per acre is 32 bushels, while 50 bushels are sometimes procured—the farming, not the soil, governing the yield.

Potatoes and all kinds of field and garden roots grow to large size, and in great abundance. The same remark applies to cabbages and other garden vegetables. Tomatoes and melons ripen in the open air. Hops and flax are at home on the prairies. All the small fruits, such as currants, strawberries, raspberries, etc., are found in abundance.

For grazing and cattle raising the facilities are unbounded. The prairie grasses are nutritious and in illimitable abundance. Hay is cheaply and easily made.

Trees are found along the rivers and streams, and they will grow anywhere very rapidly, if protected from the prairie fires. Wood for fuel has not been very expensive, and coal is now brought into the market ; of this important mineral there are vast beds further west, which are being brought into use. The whole of the territory from the boundary to the Peace River, about 200 miles wide from the Rocky Mountains, is a coal field.

Water is found by digging wells of moderate depth on the prairie. The rivers and coolies are also available for water supply. Rain generally falls freely during the spring, while the summer and autumn are generally dry.

Manitoba has already communication by railway with the Atlantic seaboard and all parts of the continent ; that is to say, a railway train may start from Halifax or Quebec after connection with the ocean steamship, and run continuously on to Winnipeg. It can do the same from Boston or Portland ; and further, the Canadian Pacific Railway has now crossed the Rocky Mountains and reached the Pacific Ocean. It has various branch lines at present fully worked, and other railways are chartered, and are being constructed.

The Pacific Railway now opened places the cereals and other produce of Manitoba in connection with Lake Superior, whence it can be cheaply floated down the great water system of the St. Lawrence and Lakes to the ocean steamships in the port of Montreal and Quebec, while the railway system affords connection as well with the markets of the older Provinces as with those of the United States.

With present arrangements wheat is conveyed from Manitoba to Montreal for 30 cents a bushel, whence it can be taken by ocean vessel to Britain for 10 or 15 cents. It is calculated that this wheat can be raised with profit for 50 cents a bushel, thus making a possibility of delivering wheat in Britain under 85 cents (*i. e.* about 3s. 6d. *stg.*) per bushel, or 28s. per quarter. Charges and handling may bring it over this price, but the two naked elements of growth and transport are within the figures named.

It is believed that cattle may be raised on the vast grass areas of the North-West, and be taken to the eastern markets with profit. Enterprise of this nature has been already set on foot at extensive ranches near the Rocky Mountains.

TESTIMONY AS REGARDS CANADA.

We give, at considerable length, extracts from speeches of the Marquis of Lorne, late Governor General of Canada, on the occasion of his visits to Glasgow and to Birmingham in December, 1883. We should have liked to have published these in full, delivered as they were from an earnest desire on the part of the noble Marquis to make Canada and Britain better known to each other. In his speech on the presentation of the freedom of the City of Glasgow, the Marquis of Lorne, referring to the position he had occupied in Canada, said :—

“The Governor General of Canada is sent out by the Home Government, and is accepted by the Canadians as their chief magistrate for the time being. (Cheers.) It is his mission to assert for them that constitutional liberty, to maintain impartiality between parties, and himself so to rule his conduct that his term shall be a fresh illustration of the advantage of that constitutional rule. I think no words can be too strong to express the value they place upon their self-assertion, upon their national independence. It is the natural outcome of the noble independence of character which they show. There is a fact I should like to mention to you bearing upon this which proves, I think, what I say. You know that they have no poor law there. Relations support their indigent relatives. The only poor supported nationally are those who may find a place of charity in the hospitals. I, as you know, was at the head of the Government for some time there—a position which would naturally attract towards one the appeals of those who wished for charity or for help. I am quite sure if you count the number of begging letters received by any European Sovereign, or even by the Pre-

ident of the United States, they would amount to a very large number. I assure you during any five years' term of office as Governor General of Canada, I do not believe I got over a dozen begging letters. (Applause.) That shows the self respect of the individual in that country; it shows also the fact that there are, on the whole, very few of the very poor. We are very proud here of this creation of the river Clyde, but look at what they have done along the whole course of the water channel of the St. Lawrence right up through to the great lakes, having wide canals, with 14 feet of water over the sills, taking ships of 1400 tons burden past several rapids up into the long chain of water communications, until they can be launched, as I mentioned before, successfully into the waters of the inland sea, Lake Superior. Look at the energy they have shown in railway construction. The Grand Trunk Railway at one time was not paying; as it had not a sufficiently good terminus. It has now secured the kind of terminus necessary for all great railway enterprises, and is paying exceedingly well. Another great enterprise is the Canadian Pacific Railway, by much the greatest enterprise which a people of that number have ever undertaken, and which will, I am perfectly certain, succeed, and for this reason, that although there may be ups and downs, and you may hear bad reports, you may discredit them, because you may be perfectly certain that behind any company that undertakes the railway there is a united nation determined to push inter-colonial communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The lands that have lately been thrown open will certainly in the coming spring form a strong inducement for another rush of settlers. During the last two years Canada as well as Great Britain sent from 40,000 to 50,000 people into those central regions. From these we have uniformly good accounts, and, of course, the more the land is settled the more possible will it be for these great railways to have paying traffic."

As to increase in the money wealth of the class in Canada of whom emigrants may be counted as recruits, his lordship said:—

"I may mention one point which shows more than anything else the progress of the wealth of the people. Five years ago, when I first assumed the government, there were not in the Government Post Office Savings Banks above eight millions of dollars on deposit. When I left Canada the other day there were in these savings banks alone, instead of eight millions, over twenty-two millions of dollars.

"Canada is at the most, if you go to Halifax, eight days' distant, and if you go in the summer or spring it is only five and a half or six days. The other day we left Belle Isle, Newfoundland (in the 'Allan' Liner *Sardinian*), very late on Monday night—at one o'clock on Tuesday morning—and we were in Ireland, in Lough Foyle, on Sunday morning. Therefore, in the summer the splendid steamers of the 'Allan' Line do not take more than six days to travel to the country whose prosperity is now so marked."

(The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise returned from Canada in the Royal Mail Steamer *Sardinian* of the 'Allan' Line, by which line they have always travelled to and from America.)

From the Marquis' closing remarks, we may safely conclude that previous knowledge of agricultural matters is not a necessity in those who emigrate to Canada. These are: "I believe some time ago one of the most distinguished citizens of Glasgow helped certain poor weavers at a time of difficulty to go to Canada. I believe that every one of those men, with the exception of one—that is to say, one out of 400—succeeded well, and were extremely glad to have made the change. I cannot help thinking that we have a great opening for the charity and goodwill of wealthy citizens in assisting families out to the new country with £50 or £100 each family in their pocket. I would not advise anybody to go without anything, although I have known very many to succeed well who began with nothing."

As a rule the Dominion, through its representatives, discourages the emigration to Canada of clerks, special classes of tradesmen, mere shop keepers, or others looking to success in Canada in professions that failed them in Britain—but the discouragement applies only to those who are unable or unwilling to labour in other than their previous spheres. In his lordship's words, there is encouragement to the young and strong of even the above classes, who have the courage and energy to adopt a new calling.

On the evening of the day on which the Marquis of Lorne made the speech from which we have given extracts he delivered a second address on Canada and its Products. In the course of it he said:—

"Glasgow has sent so many of her young men to the West that I shall be careful this evening in my statements, lest I should be caught tripping by any of you. Drawing the long bow is, as you know, said to be a peculiarity observable in people coming from the West; and so now, in speaking of the crops harvested on the prairies, I put the amount modestly 20 bushels to the acre—that is, speaking of good land. Even this, which is often below the mark, sounds a large quantity, but from the new soils of Canada it has been frequently won. It is now only on virgin ground that, as a rule, such an amount of produce can be expected. But there are tracts where an even greater yield can be had from dry soils to which irrigation can be applied—a system used in some places in British

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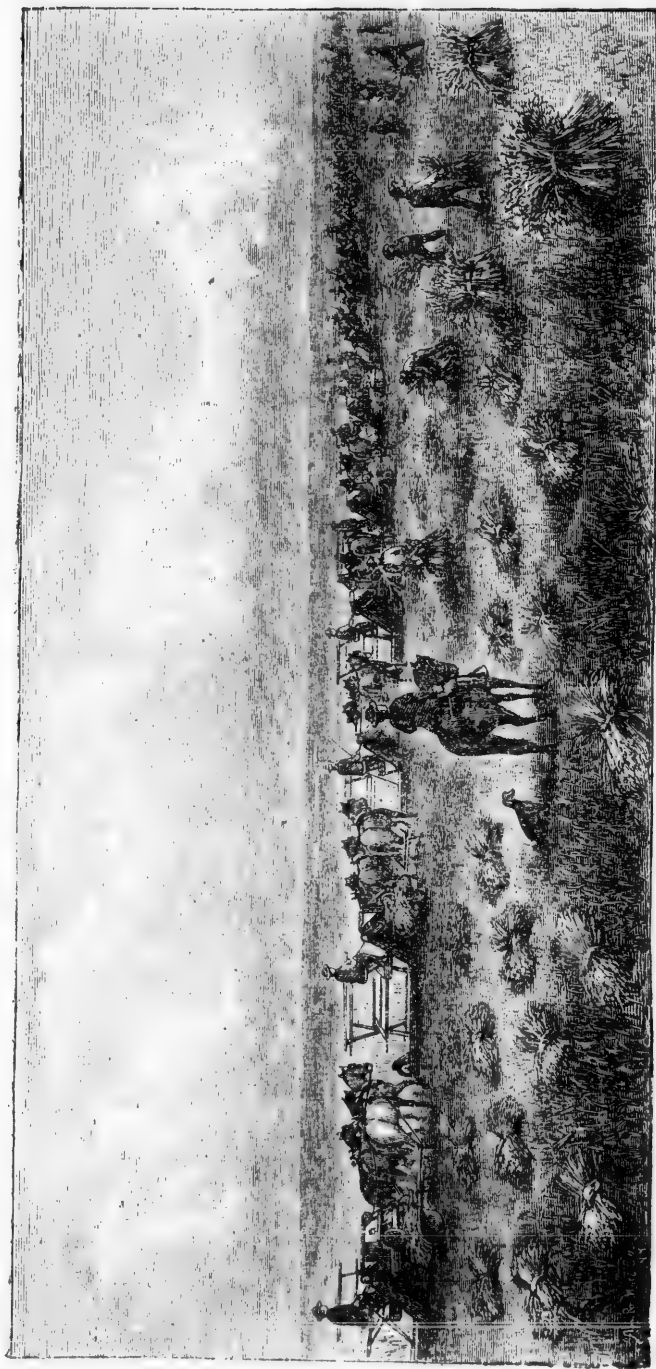
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TWENTY-THREE REAPERS AT WORK ON THE "BELL FARM."

Columbia. A greater yield has also frequently been won from the Red River Valley of Manitoba. In that rich loam, often four, five, and six feet in depth very heavy crops have been regularly raised, the wheat producing more bread for its weight than any other. As a rule agriculture, both in the States and in Canada has up to within the last few years been conducted on the system of "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Men, knowing that they could proceed to other lands should their own give out in fertility, have cropped recklessly and regardlessly of the waste of the properties inherent in the land. There is many a gigantic tract in the States whose wheat-growing capacities have not indeed been worked out, but which have been seriously diminished. This has tended to increase the westward movement amongst farmers. In Canada, throughout the old provinces, greatly increased attention has been given to the manuring and treatment of farms, and the crop of wheat, although by no means so heavy as when the land was first cleared, is still very good. At the same time, no man must expect the gigantic crops procurable from the newly-broken prairie to be his if he takes possession of an old farm. But he has compensating advantages if he settles in Old Canada for he has that which he cannot find except in a long-civilized country—that is, a continuance of home life and traditions in his surroundings. In the North-West, rich as is the provision now made for education, he cannot hope to find so fully developed and admirable a system of school instruction for his children as that which prevails in older provinces; he cannot except in the newly-founded towns, find the ministrations of the Church so amply provided for as he can should he not wish to proceed farther than the shores of Lake Huron. It cannot be too often repeated that both in the East and the West of Canada a comfortable living can be had for a farmer who desires to live on his own land, and has £200 to £500 to spend in procuring outfit. Men can go with only a few pounds, and, hiring themselves to farmers, may in time win enough to buy an outfit for a farm for themselves. The crofters recently sent out by Lady Cathcart, have done very well with £100. The great point in conducting such settlements as this last, is to have all arranged beforehand where you wish your friends to go. Don't let them remain at Winnipeg wasting their substance in looking around them. If you wish to help any man with £100 to go, see that he is told where to go at once, so that he finds his land, and if possible a small frame house and more, ready waiting for him. There are many who have lost what they brought out because they were uncertain where to go. Good guidance is necessary. You can get now plenty of and from several companies, but the Government lands are as yet the cheapest. Do not let any one imagine that he will rapidly make a fortune."

IMPRESSIONS OF A FRENCH COLONIST IN MANITOBA.

The following is a letter that appeared in the Manitoban addressed to the editor by the Viscount Ch. de Bouthillier, one of the party of French visitors, who came to see the capabilities of the country in 1885. He remained in Manitoba and bought a property. He writes this report

(Translation.)

MR. EDITOR,—Will you grant to this letter the hospitality of your columns? In publishing it you will render easier for me a task, namely, that of replying frankly and by the means the most natural, those of the press to the numerous questions which have been put to me relating to Manitoba.

You will also give me the opportunity of manifesting publicly my sympathy with a country in which I have lived for ten months, and whose future inspires me with the most perfect confidence.

To the inhabitants of the Province these lines will tell nothing which they do not already know, but for readers who are strangers to the country they will, I dare to hope, be a new source of information and useful to their interests.

My partiality as a traveller obliges me to confess that the climate of Manitoba has been the subject of lively criticisms, but these criticisms are without foundation.

My intention is not to present to the reader a résumé of official figures; statistics are not my strong point, and besides, they would not convince readers prejudiced beforehand against their well-known elasticity.

I state simply that I have just passed a whole winter in the Province, in the open country, devoting myself like the inhabitants to the usual labours of the season, and except little chappings of the hands and face I have not suffered at all from the severity of the temperature. The winter is preceded by a magnificent autumn, unknown in the old countries of Europe. The transition between the two seasons, far from being sudden, gives plenty of time for preparation against the great cold, and this latter, although severe, in the month of January especially, is easily borne in consequence of the dryness of the atmosphere here and of a sunshine which continues to flood the earth.

A long sojourn in the tropics, and the recollection of the sombre and wet winters of the "Old Country," made me look forward with a certain dread to my "wintering" in Manitoba but my apprehensions were rapidly dissipated on observing that my constitution was becoming newly invigorated under the influence of a climate healthy and eminently fortifying.

It is only the imprudent and the unforeseeing who have to suffer from the severity of the season, but do the latter any more than the former deserve to have their complaints listened to? I think not. The failing, of which they are the victims, does not appear only at the approach of the bad season (I had almost said the fine season), but unhappily it is too often for them an habitual life companion.

As to the fertility of the soil, it would be puerile to repeat all that has already been said on this subject. Being inexperienced in all that concerns agriculture I shall be careful not to express opinions which would be simply the echo of ideas already emitted by persons better qualified than myself. I have, however, been particular to make myself acquainted with the incomparable richness of the soil; I have traversed the Province, observing much, listening still more; and I formulate the result of my observations by expressing a thought which has often occurred to me in the course of my excursions; that the Province of Manitoba is a new field of labour open to the activity of men in which Providence seems to have united all the elements necessary to favour the rapid growth and prosperity of a privileged people.

It is impossible to prevent one's thoughts from piercing beyond the horizon bounded by humanity, and while exercising human intelligence, from admiring the ways of the Creator, in contemplation of the prodigious development of a country, which, after all, is only in its infancy. Fifteen years ago at the most, Manitoba was for many Canadians an unknown land. The *terra incognita* of the ancients, it is to-day on the point of becoming one of the granaries of Europe; numerous agricultural centres have been founded; towns have risen up as if by magic; a capital, Winnipeg, future metropolis of the "Great North America" rises majestically at the confluence of two important streams, the Red River and the Assiniboine; and that powerful auxiliary of labour, steam, ploughs in all directions through the country where a quarter of a century ago the primitive man reigned almost absolute master.

That which a great neighbouring nation with a population of over fifty millions has taken years to project, to impose upon the public sentiment, and to construct—a transcontinental line, a people of five millions has attained, sustained in its work by the advanced views of men of eminent rank, aided by enterprising and far seeing capitalists.

In conclusion, addressing myself to French Canadians, I shall say to them: Do not forget your old traditions; do not forget the noble title which has always been given to you, and which you claim with so legitimate a pride, that of an "agricultural people." Come to our beautiful Province of the west, around our young steeples, and under the direction of an illustrious prelate. Established on a fertile soil, in the midst of a population in sympathy with you, protected by the most liberal laws in the world; Christians, you will continue to serve God in aiding Him in His work of charity; loyal subjects of the Queen, you will contribute to the enlargement of the national edifice by the *prestige* of your brilliant qualities of courage, generosity, intelligence and loyalty. These qualities, in becoming the appanage of all, will not the less belong specially to your old Gallic blood.

(Sgd.) VICOMTE CH. DE BOUTHILLIER.

A LETTER ON MANITOBA.

LETTER FROM BARON VON HEMERT ON RESOURCES AND POSSIBILITIES

The following letter from Baron Von Hemert to Dingshof, late of Arnham, Holland, now residing at Kildenan, near Winnipeg, addressed to Mr. R. E. H. to Laer, of Amsterdam, has been published in the Manitoban, from which it is copied. A few foot notes are appended in explanation of some points. It is given as an impartial opinion:—

WINNIPEG, August, 1886.

My dear friend; I have been waiting a long time before answering your letter received early last month, and which was a reminder of the promise given to you, to send you, for immigration purposes, a report of my experience here. You knew of my safe arrival in the capital of Manitoba, through my letters to Mr. H. v. D. and you will ask no doubt why I did not fulfil my promise ere this?

My reply is that I wanted to write you of what I had seen myself of this great country with its openings for thousands of settlers and not take my information from the usual immigration pamphlets or the sayings of other people. Some cannot praise the country too much, others, on the contrary are always fault finding and complaining of not receiving the high wages quoted in the above-mentioned pamphlets; these, it is clear, were printed during

the time of "the boom" or shortly afterwards, where a day's wage of \$3 to \$4 was nothing unusual. (See note 1.)

It is but natural that a reaction should take place after such a time of excitement in a city which could only number 215 inhabitants in 1870, 3,500 in 1874, some 5,000 two years later and in 1883 over 25,000. It is in this period of reaction that I came here and I must confess that my expectations of Winnipeg have been somewhat disappointing; but at the same time things are improving and the good days will return, thanks to the large trade which the Canadian Pacific Railway must bring here both from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. I have no doubt that with the returning prosperity of Winnipeg immigration will greatly improve, and that Winnipeg will follow the example of so many American cities, whose growth in a quarter of a century has exceeded 100,000 inhabitants. Winnipeg will not be alone in this progress; but towns like Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Virden, Moosejaw and others on the line of rails—the some-time resting-place of a few immigrants—will grow into great cities and prosperous towns, the natural result of a well-directed and intelligent immigration.

It is with this object in view—i. e., the advancing prosperity of this country—that I should like to see our farmers with their small capital come and settle here; in the old country this small capital gives them no promise for the future; whereas here, it will secure for them a free and independent existence. They should be men sufficiently developed, both morally and physically, to take advantage of the rights and privileges which the Canadian constitution guarantees not only to Canadians, but to all-comers alike. Besides farmers, workingmen will also better their position here; and if mechanics (carpenters, masons, smiths, etc.), willing and able to work, and possessing a knowledge of agriculture, they will, by settling in new-opened districts, help in the formation of new villages and towns, attract other immigrants towards their neighborhood, and thus contribute to their own advancement.

In this manner, I think, immigration should be understood and treated. From principle I disapprove, however, of the formation of Dutch, Belgian, Danish or other colonies. (See note 2.)

It may be pleasant and sometimes beneficial for the newly-arrived immigrant to find himself amongst compatriots, but on the other hand he will take longer to become acquainted with the language, manners and customs of his new fatherland. His children likewise, will fall into the patriarchal way of living of old Europe, and will remain strangers to the American sense of progress, that hankering after improvement which creates new situations and tends to social improvement. Whenever a new settlement is started by energetic persons, other settlers soon find their way down to it.

Those who, after reading some of the pamphlets, have the idea that this rich land produces boiled potatoes and ground wheat, ne'er-do-wells, or those who leave the other side of the ocean to escape the penalty of their misdeeds will make a mistake in coming here. This country will not be, as the United States so long have been, the refuge of such people. The reason for their coming is too clear, and they will find themselves shunned by the Canadian, who is hospitable and ready to help a new-comer who shows his willingness to work. This I have experienced during my short stay here. The Canadian will help you ungrudgingly, not as the Yankee, who will see what he can make out of you. (See note 3.)

Some knowledge of agriculture and stock-raising, a little capital, pluck and perseverance to overcome the difficulties which crop up at the beginning of every new enterprise, as well

Note 1.—In the pamphlets published by order of the Department of Agriculture the rates of wages have been correctly given, with the necessary cautions when they appeared to be unusually high.

Note 2.—With respect to this remark of Baron Von Hemert's, it is to be observed in relation to the formation of national colonies that it is found, in process of time, they gradually mingle with the general community; and at first they may be not only a mutual convenience, but also an aid to the early settlers. The most striking instance of this kind is that of the Mennonite colonists, who left Russia for the reason that they did not desire to conform to certain regulations insisted on by the Russian Government, and also that they wished to preserve their communities intact and in accordance with their own religious and municipal views. The result is, that the younger people are beginning to leave this special colony, and to take up individual homesteads in the same way as prevails throughout the North-West. Young Mennonites everywhere are learning to speak the English language.

Note 3.—It is but just to say that the pamphlets published by the Department of Agriculture contain cautions against such exaggerations as were referred to by Baron Von Hemert.

as a good temperament to support the heat of summer and the sharp but invigorating cold of winter, are requisites for the immigrant; if he does not possess some of these, let him stay at home for his own sake as well as for the good of this country—as you will find that one dissatisfied settler does more harm by his want of success, generally his own fault, than can be counteracted by the testimony of ten prosperous, thrifty farmers who write to their friends of their success, and induce them to follow their example. I have met people here, and amongst them Dutchmen, who could do nothing but complain, while others assured me that they could not be more contented, and would on no account return home.

Although it is preferable to come here with some capital, yet to those who have none Canada offers many roads to success unknown in Europe. I need not speak of the homestead law, where a settler by conforming to a few cultivation clauses secures permanent ownership of his land; of the easy terms on which implements can be had, of the facilities for working for the first years, and saving money for starting for oneself, of the cheap way of living, of the absence of old conventionalities—of all these it is superfluous to write, the average immigration pamphlets contain all that can be said on these subjects.

The result of my experience is my decision to stay and strive on for success in the new sphere that I have chosen—agriculture—and although the year 1886 will not be an extraordinarily good one owing to the scarcity of rain in May and June, yet I am not discouraged.

Although you were good enough to furnish me with letters of introduction to several people here, I found it very difficult to get office work; as you know, I had intended looking round and getting acquainted with the people, the land, the climate, before making up my mind to take land. Not getting the work I looked for, I at once began my farming experiences, and am glad I did so. My advice to immigrants coming with the intention of settling in this extensive country, is to endeavour to get work amongst good experienced farmers before starting for themselves. In this way they will learn what they do not know. The manners and customs do not, after all, differ very much from those of Holland. The seasons, however, are different and operations must be conducted differently, because of the short time intervening between seeding and harvesting.

By following my advice, they will master the language much sooner and this is the only real drawback—the English language. I would strongly urge them to buy a book entitled "The Engelsch Zonder Meester," (English without a master) by H. C. Sproegs. I was perfectly astonished to see an immigrant who had no knowledge of English before starting, make himself understood on his arrival at New York and take part without difficulty in ordinary conversation.

From my experience I would recommend that office men, clerks, etc., be dissuaded from coming here unless they are willing to make use of their hands and muscles; if so, they will find a large field open to their energies. They will experience how much easier it is for a clerk to turn farmer than for a farmer to become clerk. There are enough young men here to supply the demand for office men, and as I have just said, old country clerks should be cautioned against coming here, where they would find things different to what they have been accustomed to.

Having elected to become a farmer I looked for work and I found a place on a small farm at Kildonan, four miles from Winnipeg, and owing to the season being very much advanced when the present owner bought the farm, and its extraordinary dryness, I could not witness the wonderful fertility of which I had heard so much of. Ploughing was only begun by him in May, long after his neighbors had finished their seeding for some time. The farm having been idle for some three years the growth was smothered by the weeds and time and money had to be spent to destroy this. The crops around us, however, are good and promise well and no doubt the efforts of the farmer will be well rewarded. Although Kildonan is not considered to be the very best of land, yet I may mention the Macbeth farm which gives fine crops after 50 years of cultivation and without manure. You will have seen this mentioned in the pamphlet. This is not at all singular as I believe the winter has a recuperating effect on the soil. In Holland a farmer has to pay a pretty heavy sum for a load of manure, here the farmer pays to get rid of his.

On my arrival here I interviewed many farmers and asked them to give me an account of their experiences. With a few exceptions I found them contented and fond of their new country. One told me that it was his first bad year for the twelve years that he had been here, although the frost had done some damage in the last two years. Another said that there was little fear of drought, as the winter kept plenty of moisture in the soil, and this was brought out in the summer by the very constant sunshine, and gave all that was required to vegetation. I have also visited many places in the vicinity of the city, the good roads enabling me to drive eight or ten hours without tiring the horse. You can get all the information you want from the farmer, who is always pleased to see you and give you an invitation to partake of his hospitality, either at meals or for staying over nights. No payment is

expected; he receives your thanks, wishes you God speed, and hopes you will come again. In this way I have visited Stony Mountain, Stonewall, Balmoral, Foxton, Greenwood and other places in the Rockwood district. This part of the country looks more prosperous than the vicinity of Winnipeg. The land is more undulating, and yields excellent crops; it is also nicely timbered with poplar, maple and oak, and there are quantities of wild fruit. It reminded me of the environs of Zeist and Driebergen, while Selkirk looks more like Guelderland.

I have the intention, sometime this month, to take a trip down south and west and north-west, particularly through the country traversed by the Manitoba North-western railway. This line now runs through to Birtle, and next October will reach Langenberg, a German settlement. Fifteen miles beyond are a couple of townships to be reserved for a Dutch settlement. When I have seen them I will write you an account of my trip, and although the settling of the lands of the M. & N. W. railway may be contrary to the interests of the railway you represent, yet these fine lands must be settled too. After all, the immigrant is free to go where he will, and I advise him to go and look for himself.

You see I have kept my promise to tell you what I have seen; as I gain more experience of the country I will write you further. No doubt during the long winter evenings I shall find something to do that will tend towards increasing the immigration of my countrymen. I must add that both Dutch and Belgians are very welcome here, and will soon accustom themselves to the change. The climate is very healthy, the seasons are regular and the heat of the days is tempered by cool nights which enables the hard working man to obtain refreshing sleep. The winter is long and sharp but the cold is invigorating, the sky is clear and the cloudy days of Holland are unknown. I have seen the summer in all its splendor and I may say that not a day passed but it was possible to work in the fields. Of the winter I can only speak from hearsay. I notice that the houses are built with a view to warmth and the people exchange their clothing of summer for the woollens and furs of winter. I have not heard of anybody being frozen and I am certain that after the next winter I shall feel as well as I do now.

Now a word to the Dutch farmer about the fertility of the soil. As you will remember you gave me some peas, beans and other seeds for Mr. V. here. As he could not use them all in his small garden here, I asked him to let me have what he did not want himself. I planted them myself to see what they would come to. I took a note of the time I planted the seed, the time of sprouting, flowering and when it came to maturity. It may appear beyond belief, but nevertheless it is true that peas sprouted after the fourth day, lettuce on the fifth day, and beans after the eighth day. Notwithstanding the dry weather, all went well, and I plucked the first peas five weeks after seeding.

I believe I have told you all I have to tell as far as my personal experience goes. I hope as it increases to be able to do more; as it is, my letter is at your service to do what you like with it, and you may assure the intending immigrant that I have not exaggerated the good nor withheld the bad.

What is written about the capabilities of this country for cattle-raising is all true. I believe there is a grand opening for our farmers in that line, specially those who understand thoroughly the making of butter and cheese; in this line alone there is a great deal to be done, leaving cultivation out of the question.

I hope to have the occasion soon of giving you further particulars.

Yours truly,

W. VON HEMERT

ONE POINT OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

THE NATIONAL PARK OF CANADA.

W. A. Ducker, D.L.S.

Banff station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 919 miles west of Winnipeg, in the beautiful Bow river pass, 40 miles from the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains and a little over 4,700 feet above sea level, is the centre of one of the most attractive regions on this broad continent, and destined in the immediate future to become one of its chief pleasure and health resorts.

The station lies in a beautiful valley, about a mile in width, interspersed with clumps of trees and patches of open prairie, while on the north side the Cascade Mountain (so called from a small stream of purest snow water which falls down its east side in an almost continuous leap a distance of over 1,000 feet) towering to a height of over 5,000 feet, one mile above the pass, frowns across the valley at Mount Dathill, which is of scarce inferior height. Between these mountains and south of the station lies Tunnel Hill, so called

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STUKA PICTON ON BUFFALO

because it was at one time the intention of the C.P.R. engineers to follow the Bow river along its south side and tunnel through the spur of the hill; but this was avoided by following the valley of Devil's Creek and making a detour to the north. This hill is about 1,000 feet high, can be easily climbed, even by ladies, and from the summit is visible a panorama of mountains, forest, lake and stream which would richly repay the trouble of climbing were it ever so much more difficult. Immediately to the south of Tunnel Hill are the Spray Falls of the Bow river which makes a descent of 60 to 70 feet in a short distance and presents a fine spectacle.

But perhaps the most interesting feature as well as the most useful in this park are its hot-mineral springs which are situated south of the Bow river a distance of three to four miles from the station and possess excellent curative qualities for rheumatic, scrofulous and kindred diseases, and many people who have visited the hot springs of Arkansas, claim that Banff are far superior, and to the writer's personal knowledge several remarkable cures have been wrought through their agencies. There are a number of springs ranging from 85° to 110° Fahr. though I am informed their winter temperature is several degrees higher which can be accounted for by the fact that at that season less cold water from the melting snow finds its way into them. Close to these hot springs in the hottest days of summer are numerous springs of clearest mountain water having a temperature of 34° to 36°.

One of the hot springs is situated in a cone shaped cave about 35 ft. deep, 30 ft. in diameter at the bottom and converging to a diameter of about three feet at the top where the entrance is, from which the descent is made by a ladder. Around one side is a natural shelf of rock which serves as a dressing stand, and the greatest part of the sandy bottom is covered with water 2 to 5 feet deep having a temperature of 87°. The hot water rises in a powerful spring from the bottom and a favorite pastime with bathers is for two or three to gather around one and push him as far down as possible in the current and such is its force that when released he shoots up like a cork. A stream of cold water also falls into this cave from a rock shelf on one side, under which the bather can stand in 3 feet of hot water and have a cold shower bath.

The official report of the Arkansas hot springs gives the daily flow of water at 50,000 gallons and though no accurate tests have been made, there is no doubt the combined hourly flow of Banff springs exceeds this amount or in other words is over 21 times as great.

By following the valley of Devil's Creek in a north-easterly direction from the station Devil's Lake is reached. This is a magnificent sheet of water from 1 to 1½ miles in width and 12 to 15 miles in length almost surrounded by lofty mountains and in many parts the shores are timbered to the water's edge with spruce, pine and other timbers and the ground covered with a carpet of softest moss several inches deep. This Lake as well as the Bow River and all the smaller streams are well stocked with mountain trout which afford excellent sport and a choice article of diet. The flora of the park is also very interesting and the number of beautiful sweet-scented flowers is astonishing while in climbing the mountain sides new forms are constantly met with, the difference of altitude giving a wide range of vegetation.

The Dominion Government have taken charge of the park, and Mr. Stewart, D.L.S. has been for some time engaged in making a careful topographical survey of the district and laying out and building roads; a handsome hotel with bath houses, sanatorium, etc., is rapidly nearing completion. Good driving roads are built from the station to the springs and Spray Falls, and a substantial floating bridge, to be replaced by a fine iron structure, crosses the Bow and the road to Devil's Lake is under construction. Many small hotels, tents and other places of public accommodation exist throughout the park and altogether the change one short year has made since the writer made the first preliminary survey of the place seems almost magical. The Government are taking active measures to preserve the timber and all the natural beauties and intend, I believe, making roads and bridle paths to all parts of interest, so that Canada will shortly have a natural park of which her people may justly feel proud and of its scenery no visitor ever tires.

The mountains are ever changeable, and whether their snow clad peaks are robed in fleecy vapor, clothed in angry storm-clouds, bathed in mellow moonlight, or glittering in bright sunshine while their sides are robed in cloud and shadow, they are ever beautiful, awe-inspiring and sublime, and carry the beholder back to the mighty power which first upheaved them from the plain.

A CHAPTER ON NEW BRUNSWICK. THE FERTILE LANDS OF THE UPPER ST. JOHN.

[BY EDWARD JACK.]

The lands bordering on the Saint John and adjacent to that river are usually of remark-

able fertility from the mouth of that river to the Saint Francis which unites with it at a point more than 60 miles above the Grand Falls.

Where the Saint John runs through the coal measures which comprise so large a portion of New Brunswick this fertility characterizes usually only the meadow, or as they are locally named "intercals" lands which extend back from the river but a short distance, not exceeding at the most three or four miles.

On the Upper Saint John, however, it is entirely different since the fertile land constitutes the larger part of the whole country.

From the Tobique river, extending northerly for the distance of 30 miles or more, and reaching in a north easterly direction, from the St. John, to, and across the Restigouche, there is the finest tract of hardwood land to be found in the Eastern Province. Between 600,000 and 700,000 acres of this is the property of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company.

In July 1872, Mr. Richard Bellamy, Deputy Crown Land Surveyor, surveyed a line for a distance of more than 10 miles in a northerly direction, nearly through the centre of this, and reported as follows, on the character of the land and growth of timber:—

"Our route ran through land the growth on which consisted chiefly of black birch and maple, which in the valleys was largely mixed with cedar and some spruce. The country was rolling, the ridges generally low and well adapted to the purposes of cultivation, the soil was a reddish loam, and was in general, remarkably free from stone; the hardwood, especially the black birches were of large size; it was well watered by streams of clear water, as well as by springs, which are to be found on the sides and at the feet of the ridges; this district would be an excellent one for the growth of grasses, and for stock raising."

In the month of June, 1877, he extended this line in the same direction for about 17 miles, and reported as follows:—

"This country is more level, and the soil even deeper than that on the first part of the line. I saw growing in numerous places, on the old portage roads of the lumberman through the woods, herds grass and red top of exceptional size and quality; the land was free from stone; white cedar was abundant. After we had crossed the Restigouche river, we found the ridges higher and steeper, they were well covered by hardwoods, and the character of their soils was good."

It is along the front of this tract and at the distance of but a few miles from its western border, that the New Brunswick Railway passes, thus giving easy access to the sea. This part of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company's land is nearly half as large as the whole Province of Prince Edward Island, and nearly all consists of arable land of excellent quality.

At the western line of the county of Restigouche, upwards of 30 miles from the line of the New Brunswick Railway, the vacant Crown Lands of Restigouche begin, the same character of soil extending north easterly for a long distance.

Most of this county is yet unsurveyed, and but little is known regarding it. Mr. John A. McCallum, Crown Land Surveyor, who was employed by the Provincial Government to survey the western line of the County of Restigouche, at page 49 of the Crown Land Report, for the year 1873, states as follows:—

"From the northwest angle of Northumberland County to Restigouche river, a distance of 28 miles, 24 chains, is very level, with the exception of the descent from the ridge east of Nictor, into the valley of that stream. The ascent from the stream on the west, is gradual, the land is excellent for agricultural purposes being a deep rich soil free from stones, and covered with a hardwood growth of large size. From my own observation, and from what I could learn of this section of the county, I believe there is a very extensive tract of the finest farming land in the Province, extending into Restigouche County a considerable distance."

There is no doubt but that there are some hundreds of thousands of acres of excellent farming land in this section, still the property of the Crown; but their extent cannot be defined until the country has been properly surveyed and explored by competent persons.

It is, however, certain that by far the largest and best tract of unsettled lands in New Brunswick, is to be found on the lands of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, and on the Crown Lands in this district. Not only is the greater part of this territory fertile, and free from stone, but there is also on it a vast forest consisting chiefly of hardwood, the manufacture of which, at some future day will be a source of profit to the agriculturists, who may become settlers upon it after it is made accessible by means of roads, more especially as it lies between two railways, the Intercolonial and New Brunswick, which are but 80 miles apart, and also as none of it can be distant more than 90 miles, at the very farthest, from tide water in the Bay of Chaleur.

South of the Tobique, commencing at a point a short distance below the Gulgnae and extending southerly to the head of one of the branches of the Becaguinee river in the rear of Knowlesville, is also to be found another large extent of forest covered lands owned also chiefly by the above named Company, much of which is also good land for farming purposes, while they also own another tract of fertile land on the south branch of the Becaguinee.

These valuable lands chiefly rest on rocks of Upper Silurian age. The red marls and sandstones, however, of the Lower Carboniferous period, are also to be met with south of the Tobique as well as on the Becaguinee. Both of these formations here carry with them a considerable portion of Carbonate of lime.

The well known county of Aroostook, in the State of Maine, lies in the extension to the west, of this fertile territory: that, however, to the west being much less than that to the east.

As the character, therefore, of the land, on either side of the Saint John, is here similar; the future of the forest lands of this district may be judged of by what has already been done on those which have been cleared and cultivated.

The population of the State of Maine, in 1880-81, was 619,639; of New Brunswick, at the same period, it was 321,233. The population of Maine had increased in ten years, 21,880; of New Brunswick, 35,639. Now, while more than one-half of the increase in the whole population of the State of Maine was due to that of the County of Aroostook, more than one-fifth of the increase in that of New Brunswick was in the population of that district on the Saint John which lies north of Eel River which is situated 50 miles or more to the north of Fredericton.

That the increase, at least in New Brunswick, was among agriculturists, appears from the following facts: The butter yield of the County of Carleton, when in 1880-81 was 1,003,359 lbs., represented nearly the double of what it had been ten years previously. While the crop of apples in that county, 68,788 bushels of 1880-81, exceeded more than thrice, that of 1870-71.

In order to determine the future possibilities of the vast tract of fertile, forest-covered land above mentioned and described, whose position is well marked chiefly by two ranges of high hills and elevated lands, one lying south of the Tobique, the other to the north of the Siegas between which it lies, the writer has, at various times during the present winter, visited some of the most reliable farmers residing on the fertile belt in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, and obtained from them information which he now places before the public. No regularity, either of subject or of composition, has been observed, and he gives the conversations just as they took place. The narrators, who are well known in their various localities, can be appealed to at any time.

Mr. Amos Hartley, who resides not far from Centreville, twenty miles north of Woodstock, says: We have a large number of sheep in this part of Carleton, indeed, I know of no better country for sheep raising. They are generally free from disease here.

The average clip of our sheep is about 5 lbs. of washed and carded wool. Among the varieties of sheep, which are to be found here, are the Leicester, South Down, Cotswold and Lincolnshire. We prefer the Cotswold, they shear well and their lambs dress well.

An average spring lamb will weigh, when dressed, 40 lbs. They are turned out to pasture and no attention is paid to them until winter sets in. The usual winter feed of sheep is hay. When they are having lambs a little buckwheat is given them. Two tons of hay or about that quantity will winter half a dozen sheep. Ours almost always go to the market of the United States. Buyers come and take them and pay the duty of 20 per cent. We never have exported any mutton from this district to Great Britain. Each farmer winters about 20 sheep, some have more and some less, but this number is about the average. Any wool which is exported goes to the United States.

Mutton and lamb vary in price but little here. The average price of a live lamb from August until winter commences is \$2.50. We often get \$3.

Ewes are worth from \$3 to \$5. There is no special care taken of sheep during winter. There are thousands of them which remain out of doors in the barn yard all winter without shelter. Occasionally, a shed is provided for them.

I trade a good deal in cattle. Young cattle are usually fed on straw in the winter without anything else until they calve, when they are fed on hay. When it is intended to fatten cattle for the market we begin in November or December, giving them potatoes, turnips and buckwheat bran, this is continued until the cattle are killed and taken to market which is from January to March. Our market for cattle is usually in the United States. They are driven off and transported by rail to their destination.

A large number of milch cows are sold from this neighborhood which go to the United States. A great deal of hay has also been exported from this part of the country to the United States. The average price of a full-grown cow is \$20, of yearlings from \$8 to \$10.

Butter, delivered at Centreville, averages 19 cents per lb.; chickens and geese, 7 cents; ducks and turkeys, 10 cents per lb. They are easily raised here and require but little feed or attention.

The average weight of spring chickens, dressed, is about 2½ lbs.; ducks, 3 lbs.; geese, 7 lbs.; and turkeys, 9 lbs. I have frequently seen dressed turkeys which weighed 20 lbs., and geese which weighed 8 lbs. Eggs, taking the whole season, will average about 15 cents per dozen; cheese, about 12 cents per lb.; potatoes, from 25 cents to 50 cents per bushel.

Turnips grow readily, the greatest number of bushels which I have taken from an acre is 600. I had 4 acres of new burnt land planted with them and the yield was 2,400 bushels.

This is an especially good country for hay. I have in one instance cut 4 tons to the acre. After being seeded down for five years I have always ploughed up my hay land and planted another kind of crop; at the end of the five years the land will cut before being broken up 1½ tons to the acre. Barley grows well here. Wheat is being grown more every year, as it is becoming a tolerably sure crop. Some years ago the weevil was very destructive to it. Wheat yields from 15 to 16 bushels to one sown.

I have on new land got 20 bushels from one sown. Most of our farmers grow a little Indian corn. Beans grow well; some farmers grow yearly from 20 to 50 bushels. On new land they are sometimes sown and harrowed in, receiving no more attention until they are gathered. All kinds of vegetables grow well here.

Mr. Andrew Tweedie, who lives in the parish of Wicklow, states as follows: Potatoes here on new land will average 200 bushels to the acre; on old land, 150. Oats on old land will average 40 bushels to the acre; on new land, perhaps 50 bushels. Wheat on old land will average about 20 bushels to the acre. One and a half tons of hay to the acre is considered a fair crop if the land be put in good condition it will yield 2½ tons to the acre. Sheep do well here. I get 5 lbs. of rolls from my sheep when the wool is carded. A cow on pasture alone will produce on the average during the summer season one pound of butter per day; improved breeds will average 1½ lbs. per day. I have known Jerseys to yield 2 lbs. per day. Barley grows well. There is not much grown in this locality. Have obtained 30 bushels from an acre. We sow our grain from the 1st to the 20th May. About the middle of the month is the best time in which to sow grain and plant potatoes. The early Russian oats can be sown as late as the middle of June. All kinds of root crops do well here. Turnips on old land will average 300 bushels to the acre. Our soil is from 10 to 16 inches deep, and is free from troublesome stone. Limestone is found in various places in the vicinity. Buckwheat is much grown, it yields about 35 bushels to the acre. On old land we sow at first about 1½ bushels to the acre; on new, about ½ a bushel.

Our farming is not usually very well done. By high cultivation the above figures can be very much increased, in some cases nearly doubled.

In so far as poultry is concerned, turkeys, ducks and geese thrive well here.

H. T. Scholey, Esq., Collector of Customs, at Centreville, states that potatoes planted on burnt land will yield upwards of 300 bushels to the acre. Some years since I planted a piece of land 11 rods long by 60 feet wide in potatoes. This had been well manured previously for nursery purposes. The yield was 75 bushels. The season was only an ordinary one.

Land, which has been long in grass, is frequently broken up, manured and planted in potatoes. The next year, without any further manuring, it is sown with wheat or oats, while at the same time it is seeded down with grass and clover. From two to three crops of hay are usually taken from this land, and it is frequently broken up and reseeded without any further manuring.

The yield of oats after a crop of potatoes has been just taken from land which was manured to grow them, without any more manure, is frequently from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

The yield of wheat is very variable. From two-thirds of a bushel sown on well manured land I have raised 14 bushels of excellent grain. The very lowest crop I ever got from an acre was 10 bushels, the low yield was caused by rust or weevil, or both. In good years the average yield of wheat on properly manured land is 20 bushels to the acre. I have known 3 bushels of wheat sown on burnt land to yield upwards of 90.

Barley is but little grown here. Cabbage, beets, turnips, parsnips and carrots yield well as do cucumbers, pumpkins and squashes. Turnips are usually grown on burnt land, the seed is thrown broadcast over it and harrowed in. No more attention is required. The yield per acre is frequently more than 400 bushels. On old land well cultivated the same results have been obtained.

Wheat is sown very early or very late to escape the weevil.

Oats are sown from about the 1st May until the 1st June. Harvesting takes place from the first week in August until the first week in September. Of course there are frequently late crops which will not be got in until the end of September. Potatoes are usually plant-

ed from the 1st to the middle of May, according to the season. They are dug about the last of September. We grow here a good many apples, chiefly of the Duchess of Oldenburg variety. Our chief dependence for winter apples is upon ungrafted trees which have been grown from the seed. This is an excellent country for raising stock, horses, cattle, sheep and pigs as well as poultry thrive well here. Much hay is exported from this country by rail to the cities of the United States.

The average value of hay here, taking one year with another, is about \$8 per ton. The yield is from one to two tons to the acre. Better cultivation would give a higher yield.

I am a native of Yorkshire, in Great Britain, which I left after I was 21 years of age. I am satisfied that English farmers coming here and bringing with them a moderate amount of capital would do well. I would advise them to buy farms having 50 to 70 acres under cultivation, such a farm having a fair house and outbuildings on it could be had here at from £300 to £600 sterling, according to locality. This part of New Brunswick is generally fertile, there is scarcely a hundred acres in this vicinity which is not capable of cultivation. There is a great deal of limestone through this country.

This is a good butter making country. During the summer my fair cow will average on pasture and without feed a pound of butter per day. According to my opinion this is a very healthy country, more so than the northern part of Yorkshire.

C. J. Upton, a well-known resident of Florenceville, says: I usually sow wheat on the 28th of May. The ordinary yield is 20 bushels to the acre. Oats are sown from the 10th to the last of May. Potatoes are planted about the 20th of May; average yield to the acre about 200 bushels.

This country is especially well adapted to the growth of vegetables.

Mr. Tompkins, of East Florenceville, says that with fairly good farming the average crop of wheat to the acre is about 20 bushels. Last year he raised 66 bushels of wheat on 3 acres of land which had been manured and planted in potatoes the year previously, no manure being used with the wheat. Last year he also grew 38 bushels of that grain on 2 acres which had been pastured by sheep for two years previously. He used no manure except 2 bushels of gypsum, sown broadcast after the wheat made its appearance above ground.

From 75 bushels of oats sown on 21 acres (8 acres of which had been under pasture for 4 years, the remainder an old field which had been under grass for 5 or 6 years) he thrashed this winter 948 measured bushels. No manure was used.

He planted the same season 3 acres of new land in potatoes using about 8 bushels to the acre. The yield was 580 bushels.

On an acre of old land, using manure, he grew about 200 bushels.

He has raised turnips on old land for 3 years. Last year had three-quarters of an acre in turnips and dug more than 400 bushels. This season he dug 500 bushels from an acre of new land. The land was well manured and gypsum was also used. With better cultivation much more than this quantity can be raised; carrots, parsnips and beets grow well. Apples grow well with him. He has an orchard of about 550 trees bearing, 200 were set out in 1871. Two years after that 300 more, the remainder at various times. The varieties are New Brun-wicker, (chiefly) Alexander, Fameuse, and Greening of different varieties. In 1882 gathered over 500 bushels, in 1883 about 160 bushels. The trees stand in 2½ acres.

This orchard is in connection with a large farm and no special attention is paid to the trees. They are, however, well manured yearly by broadcast manuring.

The average yield of the total of the crops named below on the farms of the following farmers in Carleton County:

W. Culbertson, Waterville,
John A. Lindsay, Jacksontown,
John W. Britton, Wakefield,
A. C. S. Plummer,
Bedford Palmer, Waterville,
Elisha Phipps, Jacksonville, was as follows:

Oats to the acre	40.6 bushels.
Potatoes do	230 "
Hay do	1.28 tons.
Butter	100 lbs. to the cow.

and, 5 lbs. to the sheep.

and of oats and potatoes for the County of Carleton in the years 1876-78-79-80- compiled from the returns of the various agricultural societies.

Potatoes	32.1
Potatoes	146.9

Average yield for 10 years of the following States from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the United States for the year 1874.

	Oats.	Potatoes.
Maine	25.9	122
New Hampshire	31.6	112
Vermont	34.9	141
Massachusetts	29.4	111
Rhode Island	31.6	93
Connecticut	32.9	100
New York	32.4	100
Pennsylvania	31.	91
Tennessee	17.5	71
Illinois	30.6	74
Iowa	35.8	97
Kansas	33.1	96

Mr. Patrick McWilliam, Postmaster at the Grand Falls, County of Victoria, owns a farm distant about a mile from the Falls, which he cultivates. He says:

I usually begin potatoe planting from the 10th to the 15th of May. Wheat, oats and other grain, with the exception of buckwheat, are sown at the same time. Grain is usually harvested from the 1st to the middle of September. Potatoes are dug from the 25th of September to the 10th of October. The average yield of wheat, on properly cultivated land here, is 20 bushels to the acre. I have had it yield much more.

Oats here will average from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. They are a sure crop.

Potatoes, on properly cultivated land, will average here more than 200 bushels to the acre. For the last 12 years, with one exception, my crop has exceeded this. One year I had an extraordinary good yield; I planted 13 bushels and after digging them all summer for the use of my family, which is large, in the autumn I put in my cellar 300 bushels of picked potatoes, the small ones having been culled from them.

This is as good a place to raise sheep as I know of. They are very free from disease, I think the Cotswold mixed with common breeds are the best, they grow large and produce good wool. Cattle and horses also do well and are very free from disease. Our farmers do not give cattle that attention during the winter and spring which they require.

It costs from \$12 to \$14 per acre to chop down, clear, and burn forest land so as to make it ready for planting, probably \$3 per acre would plant it in potatoes. New land will grow anything ordinarily grown here but buckwheat, which grows too rank and strong to yield.

When wheat or oats are sown on new land grass seed is sown with them, after the first crop has been taken. New land here will cut grass well for 6 or 7 years; the last year it will yield one and a half tons to the acre. At that time the small stumps will come out and there is then no trouble in ploughing among the larger ones. After it has cut grass for six or seven years the land is broken up and seeded down with oats and grass seed, no manure being used, it will then yield a crop of oats and three or four of grass; sometimes two crops of oats are taken from it in succession, and three or four of grass without the use of manure.

I have heretofore been engaged in lumbering and exploring for a number of years. I have worked on Grand and Salmon rivers getting timber, the character of the forest covered land between Grand River and Tobique is, that is, in general, excellent farming land and generally free from stone.

I have frequently noticed the soil at the roots of blown down trees and in other places, and observed that it is deep; it is usually of a brownish cast and is mixed with black loam. You meet ledge in but very few places. I have been through the Province a good deal and think that this is the best tract of country that I have ever seen.

For further particulars respecting the Province of New Brunswick the reader is referred to the special pamphlet on that Province which may be obtained by application to any of the agents whose addresses are published on the cover of this pamphlet.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

A SLANDER REFUTED.

The following paragraph originally published in an Ottawa paper, on Saturday, December, 11th last, has been extensively published in United States and other newspapers. The statement being specific, it has been thought better to make an enquiry into the facts, with the object of furnishing correct information. The following statement will be found to be correct.

have been made by Mr. John Bangs, formerly of Ottawa, who went to settle near Brandon in Manitoba, and who is reported now to have moved further west near Calgary.

"I have just abandoned 640 acres of as good ground as the sun ever shone on, after I have sunk \$15,000. The first year I had a good crop and got 75c. a bushel for my wheat, then for two years everything was frozen in the ground; this year it was a fair crop, as I got from 15 to 22 bushels of oats to the acre, but all I could get for them was 25c. The second year I was there I got 6,000 bushels of wheat, but all I could get for it was 25c. The cause of this is that the C. P. R. arrange their freights for themselves."

The following is a certificate of a milling firm and of grain dealers and elevator owners in reply to the assertion made by Mr. Bangs:—

"Brandon, January 3rd, 1887.

"We the undersigned grain buyers of Brandon Manitoba, do hereby certify that the statement made by John Bangs and published in the *Ottawa Free Press* of December 11th, 1886, stating that the C. P. railway owned the elevators on the line of railway, and that this is not a wheat country, is not true or correct.

"The C.P.R. does not to our knowledge own an elevator in this country, and the wheat of Manitoba is acknowledged, and justly so, to be superior to any other wheat on this continent. If Mr. Bangs has not succeeded in farming in Manitoba he must attribute the cause to other reasons than stated in his letter."

(Signed)

ALEXANDER & Co., Millers.

D. O. McLaurin, Grain Dealer and elevator owner.

K. CAMPBELL, Grain Dealer and elevator owner.

J. A. MITCHELL, Grain Dealer and elevator owner.

The following is a letter from a farmer in the vicinity, giving his testimony as to the actual facts in contradiction of the statement of Mr. Bangs:

Brandon Jan. 14th 1887.

SIR,—I note in the *Ottawa Free Press*, an interview by reports of Mr. John Bangs' in which he says that myself among others have given up farming.

For the past two seasons I have let my Farm on shares, and as I will not be at home this season, I intend letting it again in a similar manner. Mr. Bangs' no doubt was led into the same error as myself and many others, we were too sanguine and went too fast, or in other words when we commenced here, everything we required, such as cattle, horses, and implements, were at boom prices, consequently we had to make a heavy outlay, which of course requires some time in getting the outlay back in cash, but if the Farmers who have made this expenditure, would sell out the stock purchased as well as the increase of stock, I question if many could show a loss, but would have their capital intact, having the living themselves and of families to the good their lands improved and enhanced in value.

There may be in Mr. Bangs' immediate neighbourhood some of the settlers who have left their lands, but in this locality I am not aware of one single settler, who have left his farm. As to the Elevator grievance, Mr. Bangs' says the C. P. R. own all the Elevators along the line. This is certainly a mistake on his part, I am certain they do not own an Elevator in the town of Brandon, there are five Elevators owned as follows.

Ogilvies, McMillan Bros. McLaurin, Mitchell & Co. and Alexander & Kelly. I am not aware that the C. P. R. own an Elevator other than the receiving Elevator at Port Arthur, which I think is well that they do. If the storage at Port Arthur were in the hands of private parties I do not think the shippers would be long without cause of complaint.

From what I have seen of the C. P. R. as well as in transactions of my own in land matters, I have always found them ready to further the interests of the settler in any way they could.

I was one of the first to purchase land from the C. P. R. with many others, as a rule on instalment principle, and as yet I have never heard of a single case where the company have pressed any settler when in arrears. From what I have seen the C. P. R. have always shown a disposition to further the settlers interest, and why not? The prosperity of the Farmer means the prosperity of the C. P. R. and I cannot think that the managers of the road would attempt in any way to kill the Goose that lays the golden egg.

I am Yours Truly

CHAS. WHITEHEAD,

Sec. 3. J. 10. R. 19.

The following is a letter from another farmer in the vicinity containing facts which merit attention:—

To the Immigration Agt., Brandon, Man., 5th January, 1887. Sir,—Re the statement of John Bangs, published in the *Ottawa Free Press*, dated the 11th day of December, 1886, I would say that I am truly sorry for Mr. Bangs' loss, and am also sorry that he attributes it to the country instead of to the fact of the speculative mania which possessed him and the other gentlemen he named, as well as many others whom he did not name. But it is an established fact that in every industry there are failures and I supposed Mr. Bangs' farming operations have been such as a matter of course.

I could give, if necessary, the names of a dozen young men who came here with less than \$100, who to-day could take away \$2000, but they have stuck to their farms, lived within their means, did not speculate very much on the future, and they are perfectly satisfied with the country.

My farm is just 2½ miles from Mr. Bangs and I will give you the facts about wheat growing and prices since this district was settled by white men in the spring of 1881. I arrived here on the 14th day of May 1881 and have been farming here ever since, have no intention or desire to quit farming or leave the country. I have made farming pay here better than I did in Ontario.

The following figures can be vouched for by every farmer in our district, since his arrival here.

1881	wheat	ripened	no 1	quality	yield	40 bus.	prices	1.25.
1882	"	"	"	"	"	45 "	"	1.25.
1883	"	"	"	"	"	40 "	"	80c.
1884	"	80	"	"	"	40 "	"	65c.
"	"	20 frozen	no 2	"	"	30 "	"	40c.
1885	"	80	"	"	"	25 "	"	52c.
"	"	20 ripened	no 1	"	"	25 "	"	75c.
1886	"	all ripened	"	"	"	20 "	"	60c.

Prices quoted are at elevator here before close of navigation which is from the 10th to 15th Nov. and most of our wheat is sold before that date, wheat can be produced, by hired labour, for 40c. per bushel.

Live stock do well here. As evidence I have 40 head of horses and horned cattle running at large that have not since last March eaten one pound of cut food, nor have they been housed either. We find upon trial that cattle do well out till February when the snow becomes hard and crusted and the cattle cannot get sufficient food but then we take them up and feed a few weeks till the snow goes, in March generally.

I have no hesitation in recommending this district for mixed farming by practical men

Yours truly

ROBT. HALL J. P.

Griswold Man.

The following is a letter from Mr. Thomas Bennett, the Immigration Agent of the Government at Brandon, covering a letter from Mr. Samuel Hanna, a neighbour of Mr. Bangs:—

Dominion Government Immigration Office, Brandon, Man., January 25th, 1887.

DEAR MR. LOWE,—I enclose to you copy of letter from Mr. Hanna re John Bangs report, Mr. Hanna's farm is on the adjoining section of Bangs' abandoned place, and he is thoroughly acquainted with the method in which Bangs managed his farm.

Mr. Hanna is a successful farmer, he raised 5258 (Bus. of No. 1 Man. hard wheat the past season, but he did not mention that in his letter. Several other farmers have promised to write me on the subject, I will forward them as soon as received.

Believe me &c.,

Yours truly,

T. BENNETT.

John Lowe Esq., Sec'y, Dept. Agr., Ottawa.

Letter of Samuel Hanna. Griswold Manitoba, but now on a visit to Pittsburg Penn.

Pittsburg Penn. Jan. 19th 1887.

Dear Sir,—I see by communication in the *Ottawa Free Press*, an interview with John Bangs placing our country in a bad light when there is no occasion for it.

This man Bangs is not a practical farmer in any fair interpretation of farming. He bought his land from the Government, instead of taking a homestead under the homestead regulations, evidently showing that he wanted it for speculative purposes only.

He lived 25 miles away from his farm at Brandon, instead of on the land, and did not cultivate it as a future home, but only in an imperfect manner, while he attended to other speculative business at other points.

His land became neglected, grown up with wild mustard, and other noxious weeds, it also got plastered over with mortgages to its full extent or more. He then abandons it and reports the country is no good. The fault is not in the country, or the soil, but in the man Bangs and the manner of farming he represents.

Such farmers as Bangs will fail in any country, and any other business conducted in like manner would also prove a failure. Manitoba requires settlers who want homes, and, not this class of land scalpers who follow the line of the railway looking for Town sites and other speculative opportunities from Wind Mills, down to corner lots, in some imaginary town in the woods. When they injure the country they libel it, and pass on to new fields for their illegitimate business.

I have lived in Manitoba near Griswold since 1882. I have owned and occupied over 100 acres of land, and have cultivated it with profit to myself, besides largely improving the property. I have raised good crops, and realized good prices, and have had no trouble in getting transportation for my grain at any time, I can see no reason why Manitoba is not as desirable as any country on the American Continent.

The Grandin Bros. own 75,000 acres of land in Northern Dakota, and have over 25,000 acres under cultivation. They are practical farmers on a large scale, they run their farms on the strictest Agricultural principles, and their yearly balance sheets show large profits, and they recommend me to increase my land holdings, that brighter days and large profits will surely come to Manitoba farmers in the near future.

I am yours truly,
SAMUEL HANNA.

Canadian Government Agencies.

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ALL persons desirous of obtaining information relating to Canada, can make application to the following Agents:—

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON.....SIR CHARLES TUPPER, K.C.M.G., &c., High Commissioner for the Dominion, 9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.
MR. J. COLMER, Secretary, and Mr. C. C. CHIPMAN, Assistant-Secretary, High Commissioner's Office (address as above).
LIVERPOOL...MR. JOHN DYKE, 15 Water Street.
GLASGOWMR. THOMAS GRAHAME, 40 St. Enoch Square.
BELFAST.....MR. CHARLES FOX, 29 Victoria Place.
DUBLIN.....MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY, Northumberland House.
BRISTOL.....MR. J. W. DOWN, Bath Bridge.

CANADA.

IN THE OLD PROVINCES.

QUEBEC.....MR. L. STAFFORD, Point Lévis, Quebec.
TORONTO....MR. J. A. DONALDSON, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
OTTAWAMR. W. J. WILLS, Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
MONTREAL...MR. J. J. DALEY, Bonaventure Street, Montreal, Province of Quebec.
KINGSTON...MR. R. MACPHERSON, William Street, Kingston, Ontario.
HAMILTON...MR. JOHN SMITH, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton, Ontario.
LONDON.....MR. A. G. SMYTH, London, Ontario.
HALIFAX....MR. E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
ST. JOHN....MR. S. GARDNER, St. John, New Brunswick.

IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

WINNIPEG...MR. W. C. B. GRAHAME, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
EMERSON....MR. J. E. TETU, Railway Station, Emerson, Manitoba.
BRANDON....MR. THOS. BENNET, Office at the Railway Station.
PORT ARTHUR..MR. J. M. MCGOVERN.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA....MR. JOHN JESSOP.
MEDICINE HAT..MR. MORRISON SUTHERLAND, Calgary, J.Z.C. Miqueton.

OLD POPLARS THAT ADORN THE
LOWER RAMPARTS. BUILT ON
THE SITE OF THOSE WHICH DEFEND-
ED THE CITY IN 1759.

THE WALLS HAVE BEEN NEGLECT-
ED, BUT ARE NOW BEING RESTORED
TO THEIR ORIGINAL CONDITION BY
THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.



PART OF THE LOWER RAMPARTS.

A VIEW AT QUEBEC.

By H. R. H. the Princess Louise.